

## U.S. Says GNP Surged At 8.3% Rate in Quarter

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at a very strong 8.3 percent annual rate from January through March, the government reported Thursday.

But both government and private economists said they saw no reason for concern that the economy was overheating. They reiterated predictions that, for all 1984, the economy would expand about 5 percent.

The Commerce Department last month had estimated that first-quarter economic growth, after adjusting for inflation, would be at a 7.2 percent annual rate, far above the 6 percent predicted by most economists. The preliminary estimate was based on data from January and February, when business activity was brisk.

After a series of reports showing much slower activity in March, however, most economists predicted

that the 7.2-percent estimate would be revised downward, probably to 6 percent to 6.5 percent.

Instead, the revision announced Thursday went the other way, raising growth, as measured by the gross national product, to an annual rate of 8.3 percent. This compared with 5 percent in the final three months of 1983. The gross national product is a measure of the total value of a nation's goods and services.

The Reagan administration sought to play down the report. Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said that, despite the unexpectedly strong first-quarter gain, "we expect a moderation of the GNP growth in the second quarter."

"It's obvious the economy will

remain strong with low levels of inflation," he said.

Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, said, "Although there may appear to have been a sharp spurt in demand, there is less than meets the eye. More than half of the increase in demand was due to inventory accumulation."

Mr. Feldstein said that inflation-adjusted GNP rose at an annual rate of 6.6 percent in five consecutive quarters of the current recovery, making it the best pace for any rebound since the 1954 expansion.

Sydney L. Jones, undersecretary of Commerce, said the 8.3-percent growth rate was only "a temporary acceleration in the pace of the economic expansion."

"I expect the economy to settle back to a slower and more sustainable rate of growth in the second quarter," Mr. Jones said. He predicted a GNP growth rate of 4 percent in the second quarter. He said the administration saw no reason to change its estimate of 5 percent GNP growth in 1984, up from 3.4 percent in 1983.

The department said GNP increased \$31.8 billion in the first quarter, mainly because of large increases in personal spending and business-inventory investment.

About half the increase in business-inventory investment came from an \$8.7-billion increase in farm inventories, caused primarily by the receipt of crops by farmers under the U.S. government's payment-in-kind subsidy program.

The January-March surge was the strongest since a 9.7 percent rate from last April to June as the recovery from the 1981-82 recession began to pick up steam. That increase was followed by a 7.6-percent rate of gain in the third quarter and the 5-percent rate in the fourth quarter.

Inflation also picked up somewhat in this year's first quarter. Prices as measured by the government's broadest inflation index gained 4.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with 4.2 percent in the fourth quarter.

When the department released its preliminary estimate last month, it raised fear that the economy was growing so fast that it would overheat and trigger a new round of intense inflation.

But those fears have eased somewhat in recent weeks after a series of indicators showing lower economic activity in March.

Michael Evans, head of a private forecasting firm, predicted after reviewing the report that there would be no GNP growth in the second quarter.

The department also reported Thursday that after-tax corporate profits declined 0.8 percent in the fourth quarter after rising 13.3 percent in the third quarter.

## Mondale Is Easy Winner In Missouri's Caucuses

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

COLUMBIA, Missouri — Walter F. Mondale won a lopsided victory in Missouri's Democratic presidential caucuses and set his sights on further triumphs in the West.

[With two-thirds of the vote tabulated, Mr. Mondale had 62 percent, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado 21, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson 13 and 4 percent were uncommitted, the state Democratic Party said, according to Reuters. But fuller results could favor Mr. Jackson because unreported votes are clustered in urban areas of St. Louis and Kansas City.]

The state Democratic chairman, Pat Lea, projected that Mr. Mondale would win 50 of the 75 delegates at stake.

Mr. Mondale, buoyant after receiving initial reports from the caucuses, said after arriving in the Cincinnati area Wednesday night that "it looks like a solid win and a good verdict in the state of Missouri."

He said he had concluded after the Pennsylvania primary April 10 that he had a chance of securing the nomination by the time of the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco. "I believe this result pushes those chances forward some more," he said.

Asked about assessments that Mr. Hart may pick up steam in the West, Mr. Mondale said, "I've never bought that argument. . . I am not an unknown quantity in the West at all. . . I think my chances in the West are good."

He noted that he had carried Kansas, divided Nevada and Oklahoma with Mr. Hart and finished a close second in Arizona. "These are encouraging signs," he said. Initial reports from Texas, which holds its caucuses on May 5, were also "encouraging," he added.

[Mr. Hart, campaigning in Austin, Texas, rejected any suggestion Thursday that his loss in Missouri would force him from the race for the nomination. The Associated Press reported, "There is no state, the loss of which is going to drive me out of this race," he said at a news conference.]

In the Missouri balloting, Mr. Mondale was getting a strong blue-collar vote in St. Louis and Kansas City, and was running even or ahead of Mr. Hart in the rural areas.

A Hart spokeswoman, Kathy Bushkin, said Mr. Mondale had once again benefited from his support by organized labor. "It's pretty much expected," she said. "It's all labor. This is not anything we didn't expect. We know what that labor support added up to."

A Hart state coordinator, Marc Dano, said the caucus system "produced the result it was designed to produce."

"Our people were unsophisticated and intimidated by the process," he said. "Their people arrived in busloads."

Missouri, the only nomination fight this week and the biggest stake of delegates during the four weeks between Pennsylvania's primary (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)



Police watch from a rooftop overlooking the area around Libya's embassy in London. The Union Jack is at half-staff to honor the policewoman killed by gunfire from the embassy.

## Qadhafi Blames U.K. Police for Officer's Death

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, said Thursday that British police, not Libyans, were responsible for the death of the British policewoman who was hit Tuesday by gunfire outside Libya's embassy.

Colonel Qadhafi also said that British security forces must withdraw from around his embassy in London before the standoff could end.

Ending the siege in London "is the responsibility of the British government," Colonel Qadhafi said from Tripoli in a live broadcast of an interview with NBC television. "We did nothing" to cause the siege, he asserted.

He said, "British police forces and helicopters and armored forces must withdraw immediately and release our people there, nothing else."

At the United Nations in New York, Sir John Thompson, the British representative, rejected the Libyan account as "wrong in almost every detail."

As the situation appeared to deteriorate, Britain's home secretary, Leon Brittan, met for one and a half hours with the special cabinet crisis committee to review the situation, then went unannounced to the embassy to thank the police.

The Times of London reported Thursday that Colonel Qadhafi had told the Libyan diplomats and student radicals in the embassy to wait out the police "even if it takes a year."

The newspaper quoted unidentified Libyan sources in London as saying Colonel Qadhafi was in hourly telephone and radio contact with the embassy. Scotland Yard said it could not confirm the report. In Tripoli, the Libyan capital,

Foreign Minister Ali Abdulsalam Treki met with the British ambassador, Oliver Miles. The Libyan news agency JANA reported, "A common wish was confirmed at the meeting to deal with this matter and settle it amicably," the agency said.

But to a Libyan Radio interview monitored in London, Mr. Treki said the British demand to search the London embassy is "unacceptable and is contrary to international traditions."

Up to 500 chanting demonstrators gathered outside the British Embassy on Thursday. Western diplomatic sources said in Tripoli.

The British Broadcasting Corp. said about 120 armed policemen stood by with water cannon to protect British Embassy personnel, but the protesters only shouted and waved placards.

The demonstration ended peacefully after one hour and 45 minutes.

In a veiled threat against the 8,500 Britons living in Libya, Colonel Qadhafi said his government was trying to keep the Libyan people "quiet, to control them not to do anything against the British people, but they are very angry."

In London, police sharpshooters prepared for a long siege of the five-story embassy on St. James's Square, which has been cordoned off since Tuesday. Trucks carrying heaters and office equipment arrived on the scene Thursday morning.

Six trays of food and Arabic-language newspapers were sent in at midday to the 20 to 30 people inside.

Negotiations were reported to be at a deadlock.

Richard Wells, the deputy assistant secretary of state for Africa, said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Washington Rejects Nicaragua's Choice as Envoy

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The United States has formally notified Nicaragua that Nora Astorga, a deputy foreign minister, will not be accepted as the next ambassador to Washington, diplomats said.

The message was reportedly conveyed Monday by the U.S. ambassador in Managua, Anthony C.E. Quaintan, and was repeated Wednesday after Nicaragua had asked for reconsideration.

Miss Astorga's nomination drew opposition from U.S. intelligence officials because of her role in the 1978 murder of an officer in the Nicaraguan National Guard com-

manded at the time by President Anastasio Somoza.

The officials said the officer, General Reynaldo Perez Vega, had worked with the Central Intelligence Agency and that they were loath to allow anyone involved in his killing to take up a post in Washington.

Diplomats said they did not expect the dispute to grow into a major incident. The present ambassador, Antonio Jarquin, is expected to remain at least until Nicaragua selects a new candidate.

Neither Mr. Quaintan or Saul Arana, head of the North America department of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, would comment on the matter.

When her nomination was made public a month ago, Miss Astorga said she expected the State Department to accept it as a matter of routine. Under diplomatic procedure, countries have the right to reject ambassador-designates, though in practice this is rarely done.

But several U.S. officials recalled that Miss Astorga had acknowledged during General Perez, the top officer in the National Guard, into her bedroom, where he was killed by Sandinist revolutionaries who were awaiting him. General Perez, who had a reputation for brutality, was a strategist in the military campaign against the guerrillas.

Nicaraguan officials said that

General Perez had aided the CIA by providing Nicaraguan passports and other documents to cover U.S. agents operating throughout Central America.

"He was one of the principal CIA operatives in the region," said Commander Walter Ferrell, a guerrilla veteran who is now the Nicaraguan police chief.

After Washington officials had made known their displeasure with Miss Astorga's nomination, Interior Minister Tomas Borge said that rejection "would be another serious provocation by the United States."

Diplomats said they believed that one of the reasons she had been nominated was the strength of her Sandinist convictions.



Nora Astorga

## Mauroy Gets Support From Communists

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French Communist Party said it would support the government in a parliamentary vote of confidence Thursday night called by its Socialist governing partners.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy earlier Thursday asked for the vote, calling for an end to "ambiguities" in the Communists' support. A Communist deputy, Guy Hermeri, announced in the National Assembly that his group would back the government.

Earlier Thursday, the head of the Communist parliamentary group, André Lajoinie, reaffirmed the party's intention to continue cooperating with the government. However, he said the Communists would continue pressing the government for more expansionary economic policies and reforms.

Mr. Lajoinie made his statement after Mr. Mauroy asked parliament for a vote of confidence.

Mr. Mauroy called for the vote to test the loyalty of the Communists, who have been attacking the government's economic policies although they have had four ministers in the cabinet since the Socialist victory of 1981.

Political observers said that, based on Mr. Lajoinie's statements, they expected the Communists to vote in favor of the confidence motion, which sought support for the government's domestic and foreign policies as outlined in Mr. Mauroy's speech. Mr. Lajoinie's address was conciliatory, urging Communists to continue cooperating with the government.

If the Communists did decide to vote against the motion, or abstain, it would put into question their alliance with the Socialists and could lead to the resignation of the ministers, political observers said.

The cabinet would not fall, however, since the Socialists hold a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



French Communist deputies listen as Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy urges them to show their support for the Socialist government. Among the deputies at the National Assembly Thursday night was the Communist Party leader, Georges Marchais, middle row on left.

## U.S. Court Finds Standard Indiana Liable in 1978 Oil Spill Off France

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) and two subsidiaries must pay the French government and an insurance company for damages incurred in the wreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz off the coast of France in 1978, a federal judge ruled Thursday.

The tanker spilled 68 million gallons of oil into the Atlantic after it foundered in a gale and broke in two on rocks near a small fishing village on the coast of Brittany on March 17, 1978. The oil spill, the second-largest in history, killed thousands of birds and fouled about 100 miles (160 kilometers) of beaches.

U.S. District Judge Frank McGarr said Standard Indiana, which is based in Chicago, and the subsidiaries, Amoco International Oil Co. and Amoco Transport Co., were liable "to the full extent" for damages to the French government and Bermuda-based Petroleum Insurance Ltd. The subsidiaries were in charge of the shipping operation.

Judge McGarr removed the question of monetary damages from the proceedings so that he could concentrate on the question of liability. Attorneys estimate, however, that damage claims in the case could reach \$3 billion.

Judge McGarr said Standard Indiana and the subsidiaries were entitled to damages from the company that built the ship, Astilleros Espanoles SA of Spain, "to the extent that [their] own liability was contributed to by the negligence and fault of the shipbuilder."

The judge denied all claims against Buggier Reederi and Bergungs AG of West Germany, operator of the tug that tried to tow the supertanker out of danger.

The French government contended that Standard Indiana and its subsidiaries cut corners on the vessel's maintenance and ignored mechanical problems. France was joined in the suit by about 80 other plaintiffs.

Standard Indiana and the subsidiaries denied any blame. Com-

pany lawyers contended that no liability could be imposed on Standard Indiana, "simply because of its role as parent company, for the alleged negligence of its corporate subsidiaries."

The company maintained that the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage restricted such claims only to the registered owner of a vessel, in this case Amoco Transport.

Standard Indiana also contended that French authorities failed to provide assistance while the Amoco Cadiz was going aground and in helping to contain the oil slick, which was 18 miles wide and 80 miles long.

The Liberian-registered Amoco Cadiz was carrying oil from the Gulf toward Lyme Bay, England, and Rotterdam. The tanker, nearly 1,100 feet (334 meters) long, ran aground in heavy seas and gales, two miles from the Brittany coast with neither its primary nor backup steering system working.

## U.S. Senators Are Unhurt in Copter Attack

By Ronald J. Ostrow  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Army helicopter carrying two U.S. senators was hit by ground fire Wednesday and forced down in Honduras, near the Salvadoran border. No one aboard the helicopter or an accompanying craft was injured, U.S. officials said.

The two unarmed UH-1 helicopters, carrying Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, and J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, were en route from a Honduran air base at Palmarola to a refugee camp run by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees at Colomoncagua when the attack occurred. Mr. Chiles's office said.

"The source of the fire could not immediately be determined."

"If we knew it was unfriendly, we would have said so," said a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

The spokesman said that the helicopter was forced down at Marcala, about 55 miles (89 kilometers) west of Tegucigalpa. The area is about 10 miles north of the Honduran border with El Salvador.

Mr. Chiles and Mr. Johnston left Washington on Sunday on a week-long fact-finding mission and were scheduled to return Friday. The two helicopters carried six crew members and nine passengers, including some members of the embassy staff, officials in Honduras said.

Both helicopters and the passengers were flown back to the air base and then to Tegucigalpa late Wednesday. The senators and their party then flew on to Panama City for the next leg of their tour, which was to include a stop in Nicaragua.

Enrique Perez, a spokesman at the embassy in Honduras, said the craft carrying Mr. Chiles and Mr. Johnston made a "precautionary landing" after it was struck by (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

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# U.S. Presence in Beirut: Almost a Distant Memory

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — One year ago Wednesday, shortly after midday, a lone driver crashed his dynamite-filled pickup truck into the front door of the U.S. Embassy.

Seventeen Americans and 46 Lebanese were killed. In retrospect, the April 18 bombing, which appeared to be an isolated incident at the time, was the beginning of a sustained and successful campaign to dislodge the United States from Lebanon.

"It was the turning point for more than just those of us in the building," said a U.S. Embassy staff member who survived the blast. "The United States was shown to be vulnerable in a way nobody expected it to be. The Lebanese themselves really lost faith after that."

Today the embassy building is gutted and empty, a monument to the power of terrorism. Its facade is ripped open like a doll's house and its interior is a garbage dump for beer cans and water bottles.

When a strong gust of wind comes along, an old visa application or cable marked "confidential" will occasionally flutter from one of the upper stories.

It is striking, some Lebanese say, how thoroughly the U.S. presence here has been erased, just seven weeks after the last marine in the multinational peacekeeping force left Beirut, and how quickly the United States seems to have forgotten about its Lebanon adventure.

"It reminds me," commented a Lebanese banker, "of when the chief executive of a company gets fired and they come, wipe his name off the door, change the locks and no one speaks of him again — as though he never existed."

The U.S. ambassador, once treated as a sort of high commissioner, no longer meets daily or twice daily with President Amin Gemayel, who now looks primarily to Damascus for succor and advice.

Shiite Moslem militiamen who used the Marines for target practice now devote their energies to more peaceful pursuits like searching for abducted U.S. citizens. The battleship New Jersey quietly slipped over the horizon a few weeks back and has not been seen again.

In the rush to forget about Lebanon, say U.S. officials, no one in Washington seems keen on studying the many lessons that could be learned from U.S. involvement.

"If there is to be any post-mortem written we are not aware of it," said a U.S. official. "Now that the American boys are no longer in danger, it is like it never happened. It was just a bad dream and no one wants to look back for the lessons. The problem now is that many of the people who would write a post-mortem would be the same people who wrote the policy."

## NEWS ANALYSIS

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In a sense, neither the United States, the Gemayel government nor the Lebanese public seemed to recover from the trauma of the blast, whose meaning, stated by many Lebanese at the time, could not be ignored: "If the United States cannot protect itself, who can protect us? If the United States can't save itself, who can save us?"

Although President Ronald Reagan has said that policy toward Lebanon remains unchanged, the reality seems quite different.

"Our policy for the time being," a U.S. military official said, "is to have no policy. We are waiting for things to sort themselves out. We are still plugged into Lebanon militarily and diplomatically, but there is no real current running through the wire."

The military presence has been reduced to 85 marines

guarding the new embassy compound, which consists of a floor of offices in the seafloor British Embassy as well as two apartment blocks nearby. In addition, about 50 U.S. Army officers are training a few Lebanese recruits loyal to Mr. Gemayel.

For security reasons the U.S. Embassy staff has been pared to about 45 members, out of a normal complement of about 100.

After Feb. 6, when the Lebanese Army in West Beirut collapsed, all embassy staff members had to send their families out of the country. When a political officer, William F. Buckley, was kidnapped on March 16, it was decided to move all employees into the security perimeter of the Marine Corps had set up around the British Embassy and the two apartment houses used by U.S. officials. Embassy personnel cannot leave except with a driver and a bodyguard and cannot go out at night at all.

"We have become prisoners of our own security," said an embassy employee, who conceded that the measures were necessary.

Necessary or not, the restrictions have affected the embassy's ability to collect information. Covert contacts will not come to the embassy compound for meetings. For a diplomat to show up at a rendezvous with a chauffeur and bodyguard, said an embassy employee, is "rather inhibiting."

The embassy staff members are a close-knit bunch and seem to accept their predicament with the old Beirut motto: "If you can't take a joke, you shouldn't have come."

"It's your classic aging-bachelors-in-the-dormitory syndrome," one said. "The high point of my week was going down and watching our marines and the British security guards have a dog biscuit eating contest. They try to see who can drink a can of beer and eat a pile of dog biscuits fastest. The first one done has to bark 'woof woof.' At the end there was much slapping of male thighs."

## Observers Installed for Beirut Truce

### Gemayel Flies to Syria For Talks on Conflict

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — A plan to separate Lebanon's warring factions was set in motion Thursday in and around Beirut, and the presidents of Lebanon and Syria met in Damascus for talks aimed at ending Lebanon's civil conflict.

Two hundred truce observers were stationed in 50 posts along Beirut's demarcation line, the city's southern suburbs and around the mountain town of Souk el-Gharb to monitor cease-fire violations, a spokesman said.

The spokesman, Colonel Jean Nassif of the Lebanese Army, said all the observers on the three main civil war fronts were Lebanese. He said that French observers would join them within the next two days.

Colonel Nassif said the second phase of the disengagement plan would begin Friday, with 1,800 policemen and army conscripts moving in to buffer zones on the "green line" dividing Christian East Beirut from the Moslem West, on the southern suburbs and around Souk el-Gharb.

The operation marked the start of a disengagement plan approved by the four main warring groups two weeks ago but held up by technical and political problems.

The observer team consisted of 70 retired army officers and 130 noncommissioned officers, unarmed but equipped with binoculars, maps and radio communication sets, the spokesman said.

Christian militiamen escorted observer teams to their posts on the eastern side of the dividing line as Moslem irregulars did on the western edge of the mid-city front.

A four-party security committee representing the principal warring factions remained in session throughout the day in the mid-city zone, but no man's land over the deployment, which began at noon.

The committee called a new cease-fire Wednesday, but shelling continued in the capital before and after the declaration.

Police said at least 25 people were wounded before the truce began Thursday and that one man was killed and 12 people injured in breaches of the cease-fire before and during the deployment of the observers.

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon flew Thursday to Damascus and held talks with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria aimed at reconciling Christian and Moslem Lebanese and forming a national coalition cabinet in Beirut.

The meeting, their second in two months, is expected to put the final touches on a reform program. Mr. Gemayel and his Moslem opponents have already agreed on the broad outlines of the program, which opposition sources say is based on the plan Mr. Gemayel put forward last month at the inconclusive national reconciliation talks in Lausanne, Switzerland.

That plan would give Moslems an equal number of seats in parliament and transfer some of the powers of the traditionally Christian president to the Sunni Moslem prime minister.

The Beirut newspaper An-Nahar said Thursday that the next prime minister was likely to be Kasid Karame, 62, an ally of the opposition politicians who has headed nine Lebanese governments since 1955.

Opposition sources said Mr. Gemayel wanted Nabih Berri and Walid Jumblat, the leaders of the powerful Shiite and Druze militias, to join the new cabinet.

(AP, Reuters)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Chides Turkey on Cyprus Envoy

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The State Department has reacted strongly to Turkey's exchange of ambassadors Tuesday with the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot government on Cyprus.

A spokesman, John Hughes, said Wednesday that the State Department was expressing its "surprise, disappointment, deep concern" and "deep regret" at Turkey's action. The move was expected to add to the displeasure with Turkey in Congress, and officials said it is likely to be cited when the House and Senate resume deliberations on proposed U.S. military aid to Turkey.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted March 28 to place conditions on \$215 million of the proposed \$230 million in military aid grants for Turkey, permitting it to be spent only if Greek Cypriot refugees are allowed to return to the Cypriot city of Varosha, which has been under Turkish control since the 1974 Turkish invasion of the island.

The Cyprus government said Thursday it would call for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the exchange of ambassadors. Reuters reported from Nicosia.

### Hungarian Industry Reform Planned

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — Hungary's Communist Party has agreed on changes in its economic reform program to increase competitiveness in industry, put more reliance on market forces and introduce bigger wage differentials. Hungarian newspapers said Thursday.

State companies will be made more independent, with scope for decision-making and improving technical standards, and will be encouraged to be more flexible in adapting to market requirements, a party Central Committee communiqué was quoted as saying.

The papers said it was decided at a committee meeting that state companies should have a new form of management, with middle-level managers chosen on a more competitive basis and answerable to boards of directors consisting of workers, government representatives and senior managers. Companies should offer workers financial incentives to improve production standards, the communiqué said.

### U.S. Sergeant Faces Spy Charges

BONN (UPI) — A U.S. Air Force computer specialist has been charged with giving defense information to a foreign country, an air force spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman for the 601st Tactical Control Wing at Sembach Air Base said Sergeant Francisco de Asis Mira, 24, will face a general court-martial June 16 on espionage charges. He refused to say who received the information, saying pre-trial publicity could prejudice the case.

But a West German prosecutor said Thursday that Sergeant Mira, a naturalized American born in Spain, and two West German accomplices sold information on U.S. codes and radar to the East German state security service. The prosecutor, Hans-Joachim Ulrich, said the accomplices were convicted of espionage Feb. 15 and sentenced to more than three years in prison.

### Argentine Takes Blame for Torture

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — The military leader of the 1976 coup that brought down President Isabel Peron has taken qualified responsibility for the behavior of subordinates accused of mass murder and torture. "I take full military responsibility for orders carried out under my command as commander-in-chief of the armed forces," retired Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla, president of the ruling junta from 1976 to 1981, said in an interview Wednesday.

Under a crackdown on leftists by General Videla's government, more than 6,000 people disappeared. Most were believed kidnapped and killed by members of the security forces. President Raul Alfonsín, who took office Dec. 10, has ordered General Videla and eight other former junta members to be tried for torture and mass murder as the top officials believed responsible for the abuse. General Videla insisted that he punished officers known to have committed abuses.

### New Protests Begin in West Germany

BONN (UPI) — Five days of anti-nuclear "Easter marches" began Thursday in West Germany with demonstrations near two military installations and a brief blockade of the U.S. Embassy in Bonn.

The protests, which were labeled Communist-inspired by a parliamentary spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's party, produced more than a score of arrests but no violent clashes.

About 400 protesters sought to cut off access to a North Atlantic Treaty Organization base at Gellenkirchen, near Aachen, where atomic warheads are thought to be stored. At Garlstedt, near Bremen, about 500 policemen prevented an equal number of demonstrators from blocking the U.S. Army's Clay Barracks.

### British Miners Ease Rules on Strikes

SHEFFIELD, England (Combined Dispatches) — Leaders of Britain's coal miners at a union conference Thursday eased their rules on calling an all-out strike, bringing the prospect of a full strike closer, but they called for the strike to continue without a national vote.

Delegates at a special conference of the National Union of Mineworkers in Sheffield rejected calls for a national ballot on a walkout that has shut down more than two-thirds of the 175 state-owned pits for more than five weeks.

The union reduced the ballot majority needed to bring out its 180,000 members to 50 percent plus one. The former procedure, requiring a 55-percent majority, repeatedly foiled attempts by the union's leader, Arthur Scargill, to stage a national strike in protest against pit closures. (Reuters, UPI)

### For the Record

About 20,000 workers, most of them members of the Communist-led CGIL trade union, demonstrated Thursday in central Milan to protest the government decree Tuesday limiting automatic wage increases to 10 percent. The protest coincided with a four-hour strike in Milan's major factories. (AP)

Serious crimes reported to police fell 7 percent in 1983, the biggest drop in 23 years, the FBI said Thursday. The preliminary figures, which may be revised in the final report in August, marked the third annual decline after a record high in 1980. (UPI)

Warsaw Pact foreign ministers met Thursday in Budapest and were expected to review strategy after the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and the change of leadership in Moscow. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, who is on an official visit to Hungary, attended the meeting, sources said. (Reuters)

At least two Solidarity activists are on hunger strike to protest maltreatment of political prisoners, according to Solidarity Information, the weekly underground newsletter of the banned labor union. The government said Tuesday that two inmates were being force-fed at a prison in northeastern Poland and that seven inmates of another prison were conducting a protest fast. (AP)

### Communists Giving Support In French Confidence Vote

(Continued from Page 1) majority of the seats in parliament without the backing of the Communists.

Mr. Lajoie said the Communists had "reaffirmed our accord" with the Socialists but had "not changed, nor do we intend to change" the policy of pressing for expansionary economic measures aimed at reducing France's growing unemployment. Differences of opinion with the government were not "fatal," he said, adding that "pluralism of the left is a historical reality."

The Communist parliamentary leader said that the party would continue to urge implementation of tax reforms aimed at cracking down on capital transfers outside France. He reaffirmed the party's recent statements that its support for the government was not "unconditional."

Commenting on widespread speculation that the Communists might leave the government, thereby breaking the alliance with the Socialists, Mr. Lajoie said that such a move would provide rightist and other opposition parties with "the revenge of which they dream."

Mr. Mauroy, like Mr. Lajoie, acknowledged the deep differences between their parties. "They know that the alliance has again turned into a battle, where we should be working for France in a clear-cut manner and together," Mr. Mauroy told the deputies.

But Mr. Mauroy also made it clear that he intended to seek a reaffirmation of support from them and leftist-leaning groups in the 491-member assembly. The Communists have 44 seats, the Socialists 286 seats. He said he had called for the debate and vote to show to the nation that the government's policies have the active support of the majority in the assembly.

"The unity of the majority must remain one of the conditions for the success" of the government's austerity program, Mr. Mauroy added.

The parliamentary vote came against a background of mounting criticism from the Communists of the government's austerity program. Georges Marchais, the party's leader, said in January it was leading the economy "right into catastrophe."

He said the party would not "rubber stamp" the government's programs in the cabinet nor in the National Assembly.

## China, U.S. Positive Over Nuclear Talks

Reuters

BEIJING — The United States and China reported progress Thursday in talks to secure a nuclear cooperation agreement that could open the way for sales of American-made reactors to China.

The China news agency said Li Peng, the deputy prime minister responsible for energy policy, welcomed the progress to the talks when he met Richard T. Kennedy, U.S. ambassador-at-large for nuclear nonproliferation policy.

The United States hopes to agree on the accord before President Ronald Reagan starts a visit to China on Thursday. Despite the optimistic statements, informed sources agreed before the Reagan trip started was doubtful.

Mr. Li said that he was told the negotiations on a nuclear energy accord had achieved considerable progress, but he gave no details.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the talks, which began on Monday, were taking place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere. He also said there had been considerable progress but declined to elaborate.

He said Mr. Kennedy would return to United States Thursday, but other members of the U.S. negotiating team would remain for further discussions.

To a report from Washington, the China news agency quoted the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, as saying the issue would be raised with Chinese leaders during Mr. Reagan's trip.

On Thursday, Mr. Reagan left Washington on the first leg of his journey to China. He flew to Tacoma, Washington, to deliver a speech to timber exporters. He plans to stay at his California ranch for three days before stopping in Hawaii and Guam en route to Beijing.



U. S. Ambassador-at-Large Richard T. Kennedy and Deputy Prime Minister Premier Li Peng of China in Beijing.

In the negotiations for a nuclear pact, the biggest obstacle is the U.S. demand to approve and monitor any Chinese reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel from U.S. reactors. The negotiators are seeking guarantees required by U.S. law against diverting atomic reactor fuel for military uses.

China, which became a nuclear power in 1964, is reluctant to allow inspection of its atomic installations. It has joined the International Atomic Energy Agency, but has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

China has an ambitious nuclear program, but recognizes it must import technology to build advanced nuclear energy reactors. The U.S.-Chinese accord could clear the way for billions of dollars of business for American companies that are attempting to compete against European manufacturers who are already involved in negotiations for nuclear projects.

The agency also quoted Mr. Li as saying that China was willing to cooperate with other countries on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Cooperation with France had begun and talks with West Germany had made good progress, he said.

## South Korean Students Clash With Police in Seoul Protests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Thousands of South Korean students clashed with riot police Thursday in anti-government demonstrations marking the anniversary of the student revolt of 1960.

About 10 people were said to have been injured. No arrests were reported.

Approximately 3,000 students at Yonsei University in Seoul defied tear gas and other anti-riot weapons used by about 1,000 policemen outside the campus.

About 600 students demonstrated on the campus of Sungkyunkwan University, where symbolic coffins covered with flowers recalling student dead were placed before an altar.

## Israeli Army Account Of Bus Hijacking Is Put in Doubt by Photo

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

BANI SUHEILA, Occupied Gaza — Evidence is accumulating that one of the Arab guerrillas who hijacked an Israeli bus last week was captured alive and killed later, though an Israeli Army spokesman has issued a flat denial.

The mother, uncle, cousin and neighbors of the guerrilla identified him Wednesday as the man photographed by an Israeli newspaper photographer as he was led handcuffed from the bus. The picture was shown Tuesday to people in his village by a reporter from the paper Hadashot. The Israeli military censor has barred publication of the picture.

The quality of the photograph is excellent. Many residents who saw it said the man was Majidi Abu Jumaa, 18. A neighbor gave the paper a snapshot of the man taken a year ago, and the resemblance is unmistakable. He was named by the Israeli Army as one of four who took part in the hijacking.

When news of the photograph came to light several days ago, an army spokesman speculated that the man was a passenger, possibly under suspicion for collaboration with the hijacking. An army spokesman stuck to this position Wednesday.

When asked to respond to the assertions by relatives and neighbors that the hijacker was killed, he said "any accusation that we killed them after we captured them, I give you a flat denial on that."

There has been no positive identification of the man by the hostages. The picture has been shown to four passengers, none of whom were able to say whether he was one of the hijackers. It is not known whether they saw their captors clearly.

The four were buried Sunday night under army supervision in a cemetery in the Gaza Strip, with one relative from each family permitted to attend.

Majidi Abu Jumaa's body was identified by an uncle, Mohammed Abdullah Abdel-Fatah Abu Jumaa, and another man from the village, Subhi Mahmoud Barakkeh, whose son was also among the guerrillas. When they saw Mr. Abu Jumaa's body, they said, his head

was covered with blood, although no wound could be seen in the picture.

The hijacking occurred Thursday as the bus was traveling from Tel Aviv to the Mediterranean city of Ashkelon. The four Arabs forced the driver into the Gaza Strip.

At dawn Friday Israeli troops stormed the bus, killing two guerrillas instantly and fatally wounding a 19-year-old Israeli woman soldier, Irit Portuguez. Ten other passengers were hurt.

Reporters saw two guerrillas dead in the bus. Some saw another figure carried on a stretcher to a tent; he may have been the third. The fourth was apparently Mr. Abu Jumaa.

Soldiers said they had killed three guerrillas. Later news reports said two had been killed and two captured. Throughout most of Friday, the army was silent on their fate. Only late Friday afternoon did the army spokesman say all four had been killed.

When a photograph from Hadashot, Alex Levac, took a picture of Mr. Abu Jumaa, security men demanded his film, he said. He gave them another roll instead.

This correspondent and a New York Times photographer and translator were shown the picture. Three men are visible from the waist up: Mr. Abu Jumaa flanked by two men in civilian clothes, one pointing a finger at the camera while holding his prisoner firmly by the collar of his white jacket. The other is holding Mr. Abu Jumaa by the arm. There is no evidence of any wounds.

When the picture was shown in Mr. Abu Jumaa's village, it was cropped so that only his face was visible, not the security men or the handcuffs. Dozens of villagers asked whether they had seen the picture, said that it was definitely Majidi Abu Jumaa.

"Yes, it was Majidi," said his mother, Fatima Abu Jumaa, outside the ruins of her house. It was bulldozed into rubble by the Israeli Army, standard practice for the homes of terrorists.

His cousin, who would give only his first name, Farid, declared in response to repeated questioning: "It was a clear picture. I am sure 100 percent that it was him."

## UN Unveils \$2.3-Billion Sahel Plan

The Associated Press

GENEVA — United Nations officials announced a \$2.3-billion plan Thursday to help eight African countries in the Sahel region suffering because of drought.

The plan requires nearly \$1.4 billion in aid in the next few months for the immediate food needs of the estimated 31.8 million people living in Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta and Cape Verde.

The plan provides for the construction of 72,400 new water points for villages with less than 5,000 people, costing \$833 million, and \$108.35 million for measures to halt the southward progression of the Sahara desert.

The eight-country permanent inter-state committee for drought control in the Sahel said that in 1983 the desert advanced at least 150 kilometers (93 miles) to the south, and 412.5 million hectares (1,017 million acres) of crop and range land are now affected.

Results include hunger, malnutrition and starvation, high infant mortality and accelerated rural emigration, he said.

## Qadhafi Blames U.K. Police For Policewoman's Death

(Continued from Page 1)

tant commissioner of Scotland Yard, said: "We'll wait as long as necessary. We want to choose the way... to bring this matter to an end without further bloodshed."

Colonel Qadhafi repeated his country's version of the events Tuesday — a version contradicted by witnesses, videotape and British officials, who all said a gunman in an embassy window fired on anti-Qadhafi demonstrators outside the mission Tuesday, killing the policewoman and wounding 11 protesters.

The colonel, speaking in English, said there had been "an armed British attack by air and ground" against his embassy.

"I heard that the British police force used arms and shot at the bureau," Colonel Qadhafi said. He attributed his information to "many sources."

Libya's embassy, which Libya calls a People's Bureau, "is part of our territory. They have the right to defend themselves if attacked. The British government committed this attack... and the British government is responsible for any accident that takes place there," he said.

Asked if he knew the identity of

the person who fired the fatal shot, Colonel Qadhafi skirted the question and finally said he thought British police were responsible.

"I think the British policemen killed themselves. Because they shot our bureau during the attack. They are responsible for killing this woman."

Libyans who answered reporters' telephone calls to the besieged London embassy said they were not responsible for the shooting Tuesday. Police officials have acknowledged that they no longer are certain the gunman is still in the embassy.

Shortly after the shootings in London, uniformed Libyan guards encircled the British Embassy in Tripoli, but the British ambassador and 24 other Britons were given permission Wednesday to leave the mission, the British Foreign Office said.

In the United States, ABC News, quoting U.S. intelligence sources, reported that hours before the gunfire a U.S. reconnaissance satellite intercepted a Libyan radio message instructing its embassy in London to "use force in responding to attacks" by demonstrators marching outside the mission.

The report said the United States told British authorities about the message but by the time Britain could respond, shots had already been fired.

International law prevents police from entering the embassy to investigate the shooting incident without Libyan permission. (AP, UPI)

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## Emergency Measures Are Imposed in Brazil To Forestall Protests

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's military government has imposed emergency measures in the capital of Brasilia to forestall demonstrations before a congressional vote April 25 on an opposition proposal to remove direct presidential elections this year.

The move Wednesday came after three months of public demonstrations in most Brazilian towns and cities calling for adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment regarding elections. The government opposes immediate direct voting and favors selection of the country's next president by an electoral college in January.

Rumors that emergency measures might be declared in Brasilia have circulated for the past two weeks. The measures, which are to be in force for 60 days, appear to have been accelerated by a demonstration by about 4,000 women on Tuesday afternoon.

On Tuesday night, the presidential palace warned in a statement that recent public meetings had involved "followers of ideologies incompatible with our constitutional

order" who had "the declared objective of exercising physical coercion over members of Congress."

Announcing the emergency measures Wednesday evening, a presidential spokesman said they were necessary "to assure the free exercise of legislative power."

Under the measures, which also affect 10 municipalities close to Brasilia, the right of public assembly is suspended. Further, the government is permitted to censor mail, radio, television and newspapers and authorize the police to search homes and detain individuals without warrants.

Officials anticipated that roadblocks would be set up on highways leading to Brasilia from such opposition-dominated urban centers as Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Belo Horizonte.

Emergency measures were last invoked in Brasilia in October when Congress took up — and twice rejected — a government economic austerity program worked out previously with the International Monetary Fund. Before the measures were imposed, many political and labor groups opposed to the program lobbied congressmen



João Baptista Figueiredo

and, in the government's view, subjected them to intimidation.

Foreign diplomats said that President João Baptista Figueiredo's decision to adopt extraordinary measures appeared to reflect the government's fear that public pressure might lead many government party congressmen to support the opposition demand for direct elections.

So far only about 40 members of the official Social Democratic Party have announced plans to vote with the opposition, which would be insufficient for the amendment to be adopted.

## U.S. Congressmen Squabble Over Use of TV Tapes

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Deep in the bowels of its Capitol Hill headquarters, the National Republican Congressional Committee is steadily accumulating a library of videotapes.

Each tape records a floor session of the House of Representatives, and the Republicans plan to use snippets from the tapes in television commercials against Democratic incumbents in the fall.

"Somewhere in that library there are some amazing scenes," said Representative Guy Vander Jagt, Republican of Michigan, the committee chairman.

The Democrats are openly alarmed at the Republican tactic and are trying to negotiate a truce that would prohibit all advertisements using floor debate.

Mr. Vander Jagt acknowledges that it is easy "to take a sentence or two out of context" from a discussion and make a member of Congress look bad, and the Republicans have offered a peace plan of their own.

But Republican leaders say they are not particularly eager to reach an accord, and the reason lies in an obscure section of the House rules.

When the televising of floor proceedings started five years ago, incumbents were barred from using footage for political purposes, but challengers were not covered. Since there are 100 more Democrats than Republicans in the House, the minority has a clear interest in keeping the status quo.

Moreover, it was a Democratic challenger, in 1982, who first used tapes in a campaign commercial. His target was Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the Republican leader. Mr. Michel's troops are still fuming about the assault on their chief.

"They started this deal," said Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi. "They're hollering now, because they realize they're fixing to get caught in their own device. But when you do something like that to a guy like Bob Michel, you're going to pay."

The campaign commercial dispute is only one of many ways in which the decision to televise floor proceedings has affected how the House does business and how its members run for re-election. (The Senate still refuses to allow cameras in its chamber.)

"All of us who run for Congress know how expensive TV is," said Representative Bill Alexander, Democrat of Arkansas. "It could be 75 percent of your budget. Here we have free TV, and we're underutilizing this resource."

The House debate is carried gavel by C-SPAN, a broadcasting company that sells its service to individual cable systems. The company estimates that 17 million households are wired to receive C-SPAN.

In the debate on instituting television coverage, critics asserted that members would play to the camera and disrupt the seriousness of House deliberations. Most of the critics are silent now.

"Quite frankly, there's been very little abuse," said Representative Tom Loeffler, Republican of Texas. "To a great number of people we've provided one more vehicle of information, and when members go to the floor, they need to be better prepared now. It's a good tool of discipline for everyone."

Television, as Mr. Alexander noted, is also a political resource, and both parties have been experimenting with ways to exploit it.

The Democrats, for instance, recently opened a "media center" equipped with the latest video devices. After President Ronald Reagan went on national television to announce his budget earlier this year, the party gave House members a chance to record brief replies. The statements were then sent directly to television stations in their home districts.

The Republicans have been using a House procedure under which members can receive permission to address the floor at the end of the business day, and some aggressive young conservatives have been speaking for hours every week, promoting their legislative agenda and sniping at the Democrats for burying their bills.

Democrats say the tactic is backfiring, because they say they think the conservatives come across as narrow ideologues, but the Republican leadership expresses satisfaction with the device.

"This raises the voice of the loyal opposition to a more equal level," Mr. Loeffler said.

## U.S. Senators Are Unhurt in Copter Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

ground fire on its approach to the refugee camp. The second helicopter also was shot at but was not struck, he said.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Thursday that the attack on the helicopters underscored the need "to provide a military shield" for El Salvador. The Associated Press reported.

"It's living proof the program we have outlined is essential," Mr. Speakes said, "and underscores the need to move forward on the Jackson plan" to provide "a military shield for economic progress and growth and democracy in El Salvador."

[Under the Jackson plan, named after the late Senator Henry Jackson, Democrat of Washington, the United States would spend about \$8 billion over five years in economic aid to pro-U.S. countries in central America and would increase military aid to El Salvador. [The plan has run into opposition in Congress, particularly among House Democrats.]

Both senators are members of the Senate Appropriations and Budget Committees, which have played key roles in approving funds for U.S. operations in Central America.

The incident occurred near El Salvador's Morazan province, a stronghold of the most militarily proficient of the leftist guerrillas seeking to overthrow the U.S.-backed government in San Salvador.

### Illegal Fund Use Alleged

The New York Times reported from Washington.

Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives have accused the Reagan administration of illegal use of federal funds to improve and construct military installations in Honduras, including at least one airfield that administration officials have said has been used to support Nicaraguan rebels.

The accusation. House leaders said Wednesday, was made in a letter sent to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

They said it marked the start of a concerted effort to confront what many members said they believed had been an extensive, unauthorized U.S. military buildup in Honduras in the last year.

In the letter, House members said, Representative Bill Alexander of Arkansas accused the administration of using Defense Department operating funds for the construction of permanent military facilities in Honduras. The House members added that the letter had attracted some bipartisan support.

### Sons of Chinese Officials Held in Sweep on Gangs

United Press International

BEIJING — Police in northeastern China arrested several children of ranking local government officials, charging them with more than 300 rapes and other violent crimes, press reports said Thursday.

The English-language China Daily newspaper said that suspects among three criminal gangs in Beijing, 775 miles (1,250 kilometers) northeast of Beijing, included the sons of the city's vice mayor, first vice president of the City People's Congress, vice chairman of the City Personnel Bureau and "many other sons of city leaders."

### French Air Traffic Disruption

Reuters

PARIS — French air traffic controllers will stage disruptive action for five days starting Friday, their union said Thursday, to protest government plans to restrict their right to strike. A union statement said the controllers would restrict air traffic by halting takeoffs and limiting overflights.

## Catholic Bishops in U.S. Reject Covert Warfare

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States have told President Ronald Reagan and his advisers that they oppose covert U.S. operations in Central America.

Archbishop John J. O'Connor of New York said after a meeting with Mr. Reagan and his chief policy advisers that he "specifically raised the question of covert operations and made it clear that we the bishops do not approve of covert operations."

The archbishop is regarded by the administration as a moderating voice in the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

In the meeting, Archbishop O'Connor said, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, defended covert operations against Nicaragua as "a desirable step short of war to achieve what they consider to be military and political objectives."

Covert operations have included the U.S.-financed mining of Nicaraguan harbors, reported raids on

shore installations launched from a Central Intelligence Agency vessel and aid to Nicaraguan guerrillas fighting the Sandinist government in Managua.

U.S. policy in Central America, meanwhile, faced renewed criticism in Europe. In Bonn, Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, a West German opposition leader, urged European Community and North Atlantic Treaty Organization members to come up with an initiative to oppose Mr. Reagan's policy in Central America.

Mr. Wischnewski, a member of the Social Democratic Party executive council, sharply criticized the Reagan administration's policies in Central America and the mining of Nicaraguan ports by CIA-directed commandos.

A joint initiative by EC and NATO partners is necessary, Mr. Wischnewski said, to urge Mr. Reagan to accept peaceful solutions proposed by the four nations comprising the so-called Contadora group — Panama, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela. (AP, UPI)

## Reagan to Face Protests on Policies During His Visit to Ancestral Ireland

The Associated Press

GALWAY, Ireland — President Ronald Reagan will face protests over U.S. missiles and his policy in Central America when he visits Ireland, the land of his ancestors, in June.

The campaign is being mounted by an alliance of Roman Catholic groups and leftist organizations. Several groups have formed a "Ronald Reagan Reception Committee" to coordinate the protests, none of which deal with U.S.-Irish relations. "We plan to harass him wherever he sets foot in Ireland," a spokeswoman said. "There's a groundswell of opposition to Reagan and we hope we can tap it."

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald was warmly received when he visited the United States in March. He was praised by Mr. Reagan for his efforts to end Protestant-Catholic strife in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Reagan's policies on Central America and support for President Ferdinand E. Marcos in the Philippines have been attacked by the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. "We are against American intervention in these areas and the bolstering of regimes which do not acknowledge human rights," said Bishop Eamon Casey of Galway, where Mr. Reagan will visit June 3.

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, opposed to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, plans protest rallies in Dublin and Galway, which declared itself a nuclear-free zone in 1982.

The Irish Campaign Against Reagan's Foreign Policy, an alliance of peace, church, labor and women's groups, also plans demonstrations throughout the visit. Its organizer, Chris Mulvey, said a major demonstration is planned for Mr. Reagan's trip to Ballyporeen, home of his ancestors, in County Tipperary.

## USIA Says It Is Continuing Checks on Wick Phone Calls

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Information Agency says that it is examining computer files that members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee believe might contain transcripts of still further telephone calls secretly recorded by the agency's director.

The agency's general counsel, Thomas E. Harvey, who told congressional committees earlier this year that he had turned over to them all known existing copies of telephone calls taped by the director, Charles Z. Wick, said Wednesday he did not know specifically what was on the computer tapes.

Mr. Harvey described the three computer files as an "electronic

backup" for paper copies of memorandums generated in the director's office. He said that he was confident there was nothing in the computer file that he did not see in paper form in January when he turned over to the committee tapes and transcripts of 175 phone conversations that Mr. Wick taped between July 1981 and December 1983.

But a spokesman for Senator Edward Zorinsky, Democrat of Nebraska, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the senator believed the computer files contained transcripts of tapes of more phone calls recorded by Mr. Wick without the knowledge of the other party to the conversation.

## Missouri Goes For Mondale

(Continued from Page 1)

many and the Texas caucuses, will send 86 delegates to the Democratic convention. Of those, 75 will be selected by the three-tier process that began Wednesday.

The state has not had a seriously contested Democratic presidential caucus in 16 years. In 1980, only 12,000 people voted, but party leaders said the turnout tripled this time to about 40,000. Technically, all 2.8 million registered voters in the state were eligible to participate, but caucus-goers had to sign a card pledging loyalty to the Democratic Party.

During his visits to the state, Mr. Hart had emphasized the "electability" issue, claiming that he is the only Democrat who can defeat President Ronald Reagan in the fall.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat on Wednesday provided some support for that argument. The newspaper published a poll of 320 Missouri voters taken April 11 and 12 that showed Mr. Hart leading Mr. Reagan 41 to 38 percent, Mr. Reagan leading Mr. Mondale 50 to 34 percent and Mr. Reagan leading Mr. Jackson 62 to 21 percent.

But if the Hart forces were buoyed by the poll findings, there were disappointments in the last days of the campaign.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hart met with officers of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, hoping to assure them that his proposals for defense cuts would not put workers at the McDonnell Douglas Corp., the state's largest employer, out of a job. After the session, the union leaders said they were firmer than ever in their resolve to turn out a big vote for Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Hart has supported a phase-out of the F-15 Eagle and F-16 Hornet, fighter planes both built by McDonnell Douglas. Nearly 14,000 of the company's aircraft workers owe their jobs directly to the two contracts.



John Z. De Lorean and his wife, Cristina Ferrare, leave the federal courthouse in Los Angeles after his trial opened.

the two men," Mr. Walsh insisted.

"They were his agents," he said. He then presented an outline of conversations and meetings, which he said showed Mr. De Lorean becoming increasingly committed to a drug deal to get money for his company.

The chief defense attorney, Howard Weitzman, warned the six men and six women in the jury box that, unlike the prosecutor, he was likely to become "emotional." He

said the government's case had been concocted by a team — including investigators, a paid informer and a prosecutor, Mr. Walsh — that lusted for the celebrity of bringing down a powerful man.

"A little trickle of blood comes out and they're all on the bandwagon, hitting, kicking, fighting for John De Lorean's carcass," Mr. Weitzman said.

He accused the government's in-

former, James T. Hoffman, of lying about Mr. De Lorean and said he would show that some of the government's agents also lied.

Mr. Weitzman turned the jury's attention to what is considered the most damaging piece of evidence against Mr. De Lorean: the videotape showing him in a hotel holding a bag of cocaine handed him by an agent, followed by exclamations of pleasure, a champagne toast and his arrest.

The defense attorney said the investigators had to trick Mr. De Lorean into being taped in such an "orchestrated" scene because without it their case had been too weak to prosecute.

The two men accused as co-conspirators, William M. Hetrick and Stephen L. Arrington, were arrested a day before Mr. De Lorean as federal drug agents closed in to seize from Mr. Arrington's automobile 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of cocaine. The government contends that the three men intended to distribute the cocaine to buyers in Southern California.

In June 1983, Mr. Hetrick, operator of an air service in Mojave, California, and Mr. Arrington, who worked for him, changed their pleas to guilty. Mr. Hetrick agreed to cooperate with the government investigation and is expected to be an important witness if called.

Mr. Arrington declined to cooperate but changed his plea nonetheless. He did so because, in the words of his attorney, Richard M. Barnett, "the information that Mr. Hetrick has provided to the government, and would provide in his

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Asking for Punishment

Even by the debased standards of international behavior, Libya's latest transgression is a shocker. A group of demonstrators were raked by a machine-gunner firing from a window in Colonel Qadhafi's London embassy. A policeman was killed and 10 demonstrators were wounded. Libya's response was characteristic: It accused the British of lawlessness planning to storm the embassy, and for 24 hours surrounded the British Embassy in Tripoli with "revolutionary guards."

Just who was responsible for the shooting will become known only if the police can clear out the embassy and the pro-Qadhafi "students committee" established there. But it is plain that Colonel Qadhafi believes he can pursue his vendettas with impunity in Britain and elsewhere in Europe.

In 1980 three Libyan exiles were murdered in London. A month ago 26 persons were

wounded by explosions in London and Manchester directed at anti-Qadhafi Libyans. These killings justify collective punishment, at the least a severing of diplomatic ties until the conditions for diplomatic behavior can be re-affirmed. Isolated in the Arab world, beset by plots and intrigues at home, distrusted even by his Soviet patrons, Colonel Qadhafi is as vulnerable to Prime Minister Thatcher's response as was the late, unlamented Argentine junta. Libya's only real weapon has been oil, now blunted by a global glut. If some European countries are dependent on Libyan oil, Colonel Qadhafi is even more dependent on the income from it with which he struggles to mollify his restless subjects.

To do nothing would confirm his own contempt for laws and frontiers. This lord of the jungle is asking for punishment.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Animals and Research

Animal-rights campaigners have succeeded in striking fear in the heart of the American biomedical establishment that the use of live animals in medical experiments may be severely curtailed. Now the researchers are fighting back at the same emotional pitch that animal advocates have effectively employed in arousing public concern. At a National Institute of Health conference last week, for example, former patients testified to the benefits they and their families had received from organ transplants and other medical advances developed through research on animals.

The confrontation between researchers and animal-rights advocates, annoying as it is to the medical people, is useful to both parties and to the larger community. Medical scientists can rightly attest to the essential role that animal research has played in the development of immunizations, surgery, blood transfusions and treatments for cancer, arthritis, diabetes, high blood pressure and innumerable infections. New techniques such as bacteria or animal cell cultures or computer simulations have already reduced animal testing, but the need for such testing remains and likely always will. As the public — which also continues to press for ever more complete analysis of threats to its health — focuses on the enormous benefits for both humans and animals that come from

research on animals, it will surely conclude that such research must continue.

But that part of the public concerned about animal welfare has its point as well. Ignoring the concerns would be an exercise in scientific arrogance. It is true that society abuses animals for much less serious purposes — far bores, white veal, tender chickens — than those involved in medical research. And it would not make sense to require medical labs to raise their own experimental animals when more than 10 million dogs, cats and other animals are put to death in pounds each year. But these separate considerations do not provide an excuse for tolerating unnecessary or prolonged pain or distress among laboratory animals.

Public pressure has already caused research institutions and other animal handlers to pay more attention to the strictures imposed by the 1966 Animal Welfare Act and NIH guidelines. The institute has proposed tightening the guidelines — which depend on voluntary compliance — to encourage more attention to the necessity for and usefulness of animal research and more supervision of the care of animals. If the medical institutions wish to avoid more intrusive supervision, they will make sure that all their researchers are fully aware of their responsibility to treat these animals humanely.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Mugabe vs. Priests and Press

The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, does not face a national catastrophe because small groups of breakaway supporters of Joshua Nkomo, the fading opposition leader, have been running wild. He has a public relations disaster on his hands because Roman Catholic clergymen persist in accusing his army of indiscriminate brutality in its coronation of counterinsurgency action. As these same priests made similar claims against the illegal UDI regime of Ian Smith only a few years ago to the considerable moral advantage of Mr. Mugabe's cause, the foreign press is doing the same now as then — taking them seriously. To call this a campaign of vilification is to overstate the importance of media which take a global view, even if Mr. Mugabe is right in saying that the situation in Matabeleland is not as bad as reported. At this stage, apologies seem premature, while blaming the media and bishops is begging the question.

— The Guardian (London)

On a number of occasions now the pulpit has been used to condemn government action in flushing out dissidents from Matabeleland. Any lesser person [than Bishop Henry Karlen] would have ended up in [prison] rightly charged with treason. One can easily see the [Catholic] Church's tactic. They are spitting for a confrontation with the government.

— The Herald (Harare, Zimbabwe)

### Andrew, We Were Not Amused

We, at least most of us, were not amused. On Tuesday, while on a tour of renovated houses in south-central Los Angeles, Britain's Prince Andrew picked up a paint-spray nozzle and sprinkled the front ranks of the press with a white paint. This was an action described as anything from a playful accident to delicious revenge. But those of us in the front ranks — whose clothes and equipment got covered with what looked like coarse blotches of wet, terminal dandruff — all waiting for what gentleman, whatever his station, would offer in the circumstances: an apology.

Granted, it had been a long, hot day of hand-shaking and solemn, sympathetic noddings of the head. When Andrew laughingly

took up the paint sprayer, it was probably the first time he had ever held such a thing in his hand. I doubt that he spends his weekends repainting the dining room at Sandringham.

But then the spray was loosed for several seconds across the faces and lenses of the press standing a few feet away. I didn't hear this, but by some accounts the prince put down the sprayer, wiped his hands on a scrap of newspaper and said, "I enjoyed that."

Now, like all royal visits just about anywhere, Andrew's visit here was for a good cause. This time it was to promote both Britain's Olympic role and British-made goods to Americans. To achieve this, the press and royalty necessarily work together. The princely presence — the tree falling in the forest — means nothing if no one is there to record the visit and report to the people. It is, or should be, mutual accommodation: I let him eat his lunch in private; he doesn't ruin my clothes.

When I got home that night, my blouse and black suit were splattered with white paint, and my new custom-made red hat was irrevocably streaked with white. The suit may be salvaged; the hat cannot. Those of us who got sprayed were also humiliated. The incident told us that we were of no consequence; convenient butts for an accident that became a joke after the fact because it was "only" the press. Can you imagine the furor if Andrew had turned the spray gun on local residents? Someone would have been calling for his blue blood.

Well, if he is a big enough man to make war in the Falklands, he should be a big enough man to make peace in Los Angeles.

— Los Angeles Times reporter Paul Morrison

### When Is a Reporter a 'Traitor'?

During the weekend before Chicago's 1983 mayoralty primary, Alderman Ed Vrdolyak, chairman of the Cook County Democratic Committee, spoke to what he thought was a closed meeting of sympathetic whites on Chicago's Northwest Side. He made a clearly racist statement. A white reporter gave the story to his newspaper. Within hours, that racist appeal was the talk of the town. It increased the black turnout that helped Harold Washington become Chicago's first black mayor. Was the white reporter a "traitor"?

— Vernon Jarrett (Chicago Sun-Times)

## FROM OUR APRIL 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: A Plan for Talking With Mars**  
NEW YORK — Professor William Henry Pickering, Harvard University's astronomer, has just evolved a plan for communication with Mars. Professor Pickering says: "My plan necessitates the use of a series of mirrors so arranged as to present a single reflected surface toward that planet." By the use of powerful telescopes a signal from the earth would be discernible. Looking down from Mars this reflection would appear like a small point of light. ... Supposing that we began a series of flashes following, say, a telegrapher's code of dots and dashes, I have no doubt that, providing there are intelligent people on Mars, the light would at once attract attention and would eventually lead to an answering signal."

**1934: A Newsmen Assesses Germany**  
PARIS — Nazi leaders "have started a movement for war which they are finding hard to check," declared Edgar A. Mower, Chicago "Daily News" correspondent, in an analysis of the German situation before the American Club of Paris [on April 19]. "Adolf Hitler, for purposes of internal politics, has fanaticalized a million and a half young men, who may push him into adventures where he does not care to go." Mr. Mower said. "Also, a pro-socialist movement in Germany, started 10 years ago, is becoming more and more formidable. Finally, the rank and file of the German people, after having been thoroughly duped, is now slowly recovering. People are finding it a little hard to continue the eternal marching."

## If Europe Could Vote, Reagan Would Go

By Flora Lewis

COPENHAGEN — Europeans cannot vote in U.S. elections, of course, and feel a bit cheated because they see their fate involved. If they could, there is little doubt Ronald Reagan would retire next year as a one-term president.

Americans are focusing on Central America and the Middle East in the foreign policy debate. The Reagan administration resents lack of allied support on these issues. European leaders, however, are expressing not only their own judgment but some strong views among their electorate about risky, bumbling U.S. action.

Denmark, a country of only 5 million and not presumptuous about its influence, has become what one commentator called the "footnote state." For some time now every NATO communiqué on nuclear issues has had to carry a footnote saying that the Danish government reserves its position. This is because the government supports deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe (although not in Denmark) but a parliamentary majority is opposed. The majority is not prepared to bring down the government on this. Neither will it allow the government to endorse the U.S. position.

The peace movement has burgeoned here in the last two years. Last Sunday it mounted the biggest demonstration ever in Copenhagen, with 80,000 in the streets saying no to nuclear missiles.

Both pro- and anti-government Danes say the reason for the movement's surge is that President Reagan's America has scared them.

A sudden switch of rhetoric in talking with Moscow, a proposed treaty banning chemical warfare with verification requirements that are not going to get anywhere, and a long-awaited

move in East-West negotiations on troops in Central America have done nothing to change Mr. Reagan's image of recklessness. Recent moves toward Nicaragua have intensified it.

Yet the Danes insist they are not anti-NATO or anti-American. They certainly are not pro-Soviet. Vice Admiral Sven E. Thiede, the chief of staff, points out that every time the Russians send a submarine into Scandinavian territorial waters or crack down on Poland, or when they invade Afghanistan, there is massive support for NATO and recruitment of young people for Denmark's volunteer Home Guard. But Danes are worried that American leadership lacks the prudence, the patience and the diplomatic skill to guide the world through the nuclear age.

There is a good deal of uninformed oversimplification and a degree of irresponsibility among Danish critics. They are not prepared to say how Europe can be better defended. They cannot really block deployment, but they have ties with movements in Britain, Norway and the Netherlands. The protests have not passed their peak.

Erik Knutsen, one of the leaders, is a 62-year-old poet and playwright. He is a tall, scrawny, tanned man with mocking blue eyes who calls himself a Utopian Marxist. Yet three times in a row he ducked the question of whether he wants Americans to leave Europe. Finally he admitted that the question was too hard.

"I'm trying not to widen the gap between Europe and America," he said. His hope is for a change in U.S. foreign policy and a cut in defense

spending. He is convinced that Denmark's 14-percent unemployment rate stems from the U.S. budget deficits and resulting high interest rates.

He had written down an appeal for me: "America, drop your paranoia. You are not number one in the world. So what? You ask on behalf of your compatriots, 'Are we losing posture again?' Forget that obsolete nonsense of first and biggest, of losers and winners and 'each man for himself, God for us all'."

"You feel that nobody loves you, that the whole world is hostile to you and your country. We are not hostile toward you and your country. We love the Declaration of Independence, we love America's gallant revolt against the colonial power of the Old World. We love America's vitality, plainness, expressiveness, blues, Charlie Parker, films and pianists, Laurel and Hardy, Marx Brothers, Mae West, Woody Allen."

"The American inclination to experiment, to start afresh, the American drive, the American productivity — do these values depend on a certain, historically determined economic system? Of course not."

Mr. Knutsen proclaims himself Marxist and anti-capitalist. Yet the little exercise was as far as he could bring himself to go in attacking America. If that is anti-Americanism in these parts, then America still has an enormous lot of friends waiting for a signal that it stands on its principles, stands knowingly for peace and freedom.

For once, Europe is watching the presidential campaign closely. The signal will make a difference in how a great many countries view their own future alongside America.

The New York Times

## The Nicaragua Mining: 'Clownish Amateurism'

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Clownish amateurism now emerges as the prime factor shaping U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. The very public and sophisticated problems about how to deal with a Marxist regime thus give way to crude tactical questions.

How did a delicate operation that required secrecy and finely calibrated pressure become a ham-handed flimflam on Congress and the public? Why did a venture difficult for Caesar on his best day fall into the hands of Sanchez Panza?

The quest for the fount of folly begins with the concept of mining ports as a covert operation. Mining operations, if they have any effect, damage ships and thus become known. Therefore they are usually carried out by the navy. But public support for such actions would have been forthcoming only in clear cases involving the Soviet Union. So the task was made part of the covert pressures being mounted against the Sandinista regime by the CIA.

Since the mining was almost certain to become public, special precautions should have been taken to keep the United States clear of bringing third parties in. It was not enough simply to have Nicaraguans hostile to the Sandinista regime plant the mines from ships based in Costa Rica. The mines themselves should have come from West Germany or South Korea. If a mother ship to guide the operations proved necessary, it should have been manned and captained by hirelings from, say, Greece or Panama.

As it happened, there were U.S. crewmen on the mother ship, and the mines were easily associated with the United States. Responsibility for that elementary breach of prudence falls directly on the CIA and its director, William Casey.

Authority for such "covert operations" has, by law, to be granted by the intelligence committees of the House and the Senate. Exactly what was divulged when and to which committee is a matter in dispute, but the record clearly shows invidious distinctions by the CIA.

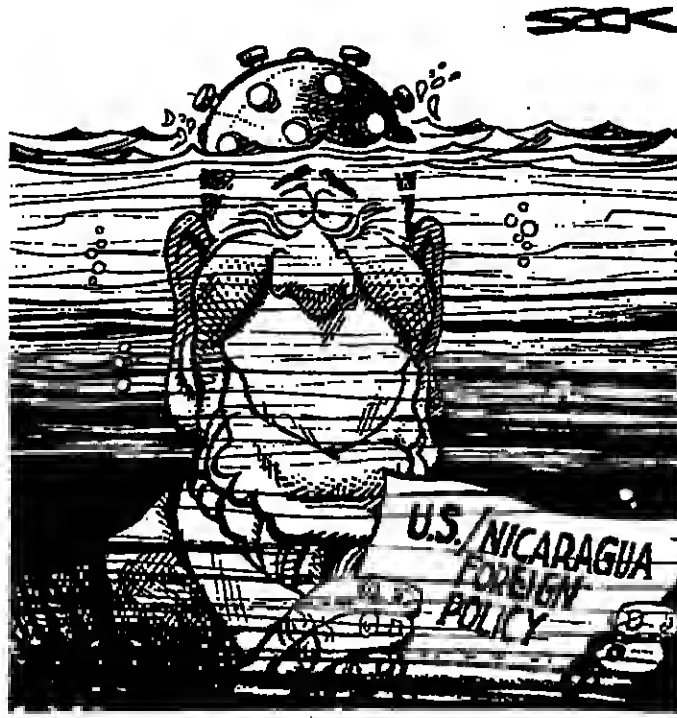
Notice was given early, and unambiguously, to the House Intelligence Committee under Edward Boland, a Democrat from Massachusetts. The information was passed tardily and ambiguously to the Senate Intelligence Committee, which is chaired by Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican, with Daniel Moynihan of New York as the ranking minority member.

Why the distinction? Was it, as many senators believe, yet another sleazy action by Director Casey, this time animated by resentment of the hard questions posed by the Senate committee about his private financial dealings?

Another issue arose when Nicaragua moved to complain about the U.S. part in the mining to the International Court of Justice. That court deals primarily with technical questions, and many countries have denied its jurisdiction over political and security questions.

The United States could easily have followed that model. It could have mounted the argument advanced by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, that U.S. actions against Nicaragua were part of a program for collective self-defense against aggressive designs by the Marxist regime on its neighbors. Whatever the merits of such an argument, it would have dragged on for months, and probably years, until long after the present case was moot.

Instead the United States an-



nounced unilaterally that it would not accept the jurisdiction of the world court as regards Central America for the next two years.

That statement broke with a general tradition of giving six months' notice on a refusal of jurisdiction.

The statement worked, about as much as any action could, in convict the United States in the eyes of international opinion of wanton disregard for international law and accepted modes of behavior.

No explanation accompanied the decision to flout the law instead of running it into the ground, but the distinct impression here is that the Reagan White House cares little for the opinion of foreign countries. An official who wants to get ahead in this administration shows his mettle by standing tall against the rest of the world. It is a technique known as *Courage in Profile*.

What happens next in Nicaragua

and the rest of Central America is not clear, but a nasty chapter could be shaping up. U.S. aid to the rebel forces fighting the Sandinistas is apt to lapse in the near future. If so, terrible perils loom ahead for people who were engaged in the fighting by U.S. agents promising U.S. support. New names will be added to the list of nations and persons let down by the United States.

The simplified mind will blame the debacle on congressional figures alleged to be soft on communism. In self-defense, and to teach lessons for the future, Congress ought to develop the deeper story. That is the story of how Don Quixotes at the top, without paying serious heed to public opinion, illegitimately committed the United States to a line of policy which they then allowed a gang of Sanchez Panzas to botch in a series of monumental blunders.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## The Soviets Are Making Progress in Afghanistan

By Zalmay Khalilzad

NEW YORK — The general impression in the West is that the Russians are bogged down in Afghanistan. Even official Washington seems to believe that the Russians have made little progress since they intervened in 1979. In fact, the last four years have brought significant improvement in the Soviet position.

Moscow now looks forward to the day when the Afghan rebels will be no more than a minor nuisance.

What have the Russians achieved? To begin with, Moscow has had significant success in stepping out of the fighting and turning the conflict into a war between Afghans. The Russians have organized the Afghans into several overlapping security forces. The state security service, known as KHAD, includes 30,000 men and is controlled by the K.G.B. It is supplemented by revolutionary guards, active in the cities, and local peasant and tribal militias, which are paid handsomely by the government to fight in rural areas.

Moscow has not been able to build a large regular army, and these often inefficient security forces are plagued by defections. Yet the Russians have managed to keep some 30,000 Afghans under arms, allowing them to reduce their own active involvement. Less than 30 percent of the 100,000

Soviet troops in Afghanistan now participate in actual combat.

Meanwhile, Soviet tactics are weakening the rebels' determination to fight. The Russians have inflicted much higher costs on the Afghan partisans than they have sustained themselves. As many as half a million Afghans are thought to have been killed since 1978, while the Russians are thought to have suffered no more than 2,000 deaths each year. To reduce Soviet casualties further, Moscow is increasingly relying on air power to attack resistance holdouts and retaliate against nearby villages.

The Russians and their local allies do not control all of Afghanistan, but they have made considerable progress in "Sovietization" of the country. The Soviet Union increasingly dominates the economy, particularly the exploitation of Afghan oil and gas resources. Afghanistan is now connected to the Soviet Union by roads, trade routes and lines of communication, including a satellite link.

Educational and cultural ties have also expanded significantly, and many Afghans now receive their higher education in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. If even half of

the 10,000 Afghans now studying in the Soviet Union remain loyal to Soviet-style Marxism-Leninism, they will have a significant influence on Afghanistan's future.

Meanwhile, the rest of the world is once again forgetting about Afghanistan. Before the Soviet invasion, Western journalists rarely mentioned Afghanistan except as a joking synonym for "obscurity." This changed for a time in 1979 and 1980, but it is increasingly true again today. No significant international agreement with the Soviets is being delayed or prevented because of the war in Afghanistan. Several allies are encouraging Washington to mute its protest about what is happening there.

So the Kremlin seems to feel that time is on its side. It is pressing Pakistan to consider direct talks with President Babrak Karmal — pushing, in effect, for Pakistani recognition of his government. It is now confident enough of its position in Afghanistan to begin to build at least one airstrip in the Helmand Valley, thus improving its tactical access to the Arabian Sea and the Strait of Hormuz.

All of this poses significant dilemmas for the United States. A continuation of the current trend could in

time lead to a consolidation of Soviet power in Afghanistan — and a Soviet military victory would be unlikely to lead to a complete withdrawal. The costs of occupation would fall sharply on Moscow and would find it considerably easier to bully Pakistan.

What can be done? The Afghan resistance faces a number of major problems: disorganization, lack of equipment, lack of significant outside support. But American help, coordinated with Pakistan, could do much to increase its effectiveness. The Western democracies, China and the Gulf countries can play an important role in encouraging Pakistan to be helpful in this effort. Together with Japan, they can help Islamabad deal with the problems — direct or indirect Soviet pressure and an increased flow of refugees — that would undoubtedly result from an escalation of the Afghan conflict.

An improved effort to shore up the Afghan resistance may not bring the Soviet Union to seek a compromise, but it would certainly have a better chance of success than continued indifference and halfhearted support.

The writer is professor of political science at Columbia University in New York. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### VOA: Two Responses

Regarding "The Voice Comes Through Strong and Raucous" (April 14) by Sally G. Greenway:

I normally would not find it appropriate to respond to one who compares what we do at the Voice of America to the work of Goebbels, but I believe that readers of the International Herald Tribune, when provided with certain essential facts, will agree that Sally G. Greenway's op-ed piece is shrill, mistaken in its assumptions and utterly lacking in evidence to support its arguments.

The author's sole attempt to support her conclusion with details is simply wrong. Contrary to her assertion, the program broadcast last fall following Turkish elections was not a "paean of unqualified praise" for Turkey. It was a balanced, in-depth analysis of the country's prospects

after its first national election since the imposition of military rule in 1980 — an obviously newsworthy event. Those whose voices were heard on the program included a Carter administration adviser, a former U.S. ambassador to Turkey, various American experts on Turkish affairs, Turkish academics and the Middle East specialist for the American office of Amnesty International.

It is true that all the participants hoped that democracy would succeed in Turkey; but there was also frank discussion of how the military had run Turkey and what danger still existed for liberty. The VOA host noted concerns at the time about "a tough new press law" and the recent reorganization of the country's universities.

Regarding our general approach to analysis or agreement with — the writer's characterization of Monor Kon-

drake, executive editor of The New Republic, or Barry Bosworth, senior fellow in economics at the Brookings Institution, or Barbara Reynolds, editorial board member of U.S.A. Today, as a "barely articulate functionary on an obscure liberal think tank." Regardless of one's point of view, it is fair to say that these, like other distinguished writers and observers whose voices we have put on the air recently, represent the best in contemporary American thought.

Finally, I would like to note that the author concludes with an assumption which is as palpably wrong as everything else in the article. VOA's mission is not "to present a positive image of the United States" — not, at any rate, in the sense she would like to believe. Neither is VOA supposed to present a negative image. What we are supposed to do is provide what many of VOA's listeners

would otherwise lack — a reliable source of accurate, comprehensive and objective news about world events. If doing that gives the United States a positive image, I hope that the writer, who describes herself as an expatriate, will not object.

KENNETH Y. TOMLINSON,  
Director, Voice of America,  
Washington.

Sally Greenway's comment on the current state of Voice of America was excellent and pertinent. As another American abroad, I would like to add a few further comments.

I don't think VOA is directed at Americans at all. There is virtually no domestic news, as, say, the BBC or France Inter provide to their citizens abroad. In fact one receives more American news from these and other broadcasts than from VOA.

After recently spending two years

## Decoding The Mood In Moscow

By Olin Robison

MIDDLEBURY, Vermont — The main thing an American hears in Moscow these days is how mad the Russians are at Ronald Reagan and his administration. They want you to know they are angry. Americans who study the Russians are currently debating how serious all this is, whether it is genuine or feigned, whether it is as emotionally intense as it seems, or whether it is yet another orchestrated ritual.

After several days in Moscow this month, I came away convinced that it is all of the above.

For the last four years the centerpiece of Soviet policy toward the United States and Europe has been an attempt to block the deployment in Europe of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. During this same time, the Soviet Union modernized its own missiles aimed at Western Europe with a new generation of very sophisticated and accurate missiles.

Once deployment of the American missiles began at the end of last year, the Soviet Union stopped the arms control talks at Geneva.

In Moscow, a Russian said to me of the American deployment, "It was a crisis as important to us as Soviet troops in Afghanistan were to you." Maybe so. But if so it is partly because they came to believe their own polemics, originally designed to influence European opinion. Their propaganda campaign took on a life of its own. The missiles assumed a political importance beyond their military significance. The Russians started out trying to scare the Europeans and wound up scaring themselves.

Having put so many of its foreign policy eggs in one basket, the Kremlin now faces the problem of putting the best possible face on a major failure. That task is made more difficult by an apparent lack of consensus at the top on what to do. The only recurring theme in conversations in Moscow is that Soviet-U.S. relations are at an appallingly dangerous point and that it is Mr. Reagan's fault.

There is an element of convenience in all the anger. I did not sense general despair or convincing fear.

Frankly, what one hears today is very much like what was heard in Moscow in 1977 after Jimmy Carter gave human rights issues greater importance in the Soviet-U.S. relationship. In time, the Kremlin decided to discredit Mr. Carter's human rights image by waging a highly successful campaign against the neutron bomb. Once they were on the offensive again, their polemics changed.

In other words, it seems probable that the "anger and hitherness" could subside when Soviet leaders settle on a new policy discussion on arms control, which, in turn, will determine the tone and substance of their entire policy toward America and Europe.

The dislike of Mr. Reagan is indeed intense. "He offends our national pride," a well-placed Russian said. "How can we deal with a man who calls us outlaws, criminals and the source of evil in the world?" There can be no mistaking the prevalence of this view. It is everywhere and it is genuine. But even on this point one suspects that the diatribes about Mr. Reagan mark a sense of drift among Soviet citizens, who are knowledgeable and usually articulate about their country's policies and direction.

Except for diplomats, no one in Moscow wants to talk about "the leadership." That is nothing new. But today it is even more pronounced than usual. Among some Western diplomats in Moscow, there is an image of Konstantin Chernenko as caretaker, as a relatively ineffective leader surrounded by stronger colleagues, each of whom is a relatively free agent on his own turf.

Mikhail Gorbachev, the party secretary for agriculture and a young 53, has emerged as the number two man. There are rumors that he has been struck providing protection for the younger men promoted under Yuri Andropov. Meanwhile, Western journalists in Moscow report that some of those ousted in the Brezhnev era "have been rehabilitated or at least made more comfortable."

Mr. Gorbachev is described as intellectually able, well educated, politically adept and administratively competent. He has traveled more than most of his colleagues. He even made one trip to Canada. He will need all that skill if he is to emerge on top. The role of heir apparent in Moscow has an unhappy history.

The anger with President Reagan is real. The anti-American polemics are harsh. The times are bad. But it is hard to escape, too, the sense in Moscow of marking time and waiting for better, more decisive days ahead.

The writer, who recently visited the Soviet Union, is president of Middlebury College. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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هكزامن الرأسمالي



## Bonn's New President to Be an Idea Man

### Leaving Behind Berlin Politics, Weizsäcker Plans to Address National Issues

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The people of Berlin are renowned for their witty, wisecracking irreverence toward figures of authority, especially if they are politicians.

But the case of Richard von Weizsäcker, 63, who stepped down recently as West Berlin's mayor to await his mandate as West Germany's next president, has proven to be a notable exception.

Unlike some of his predecessors, Mr. von Weizsäcker's departure from Berlin is not shrouded in scandal or political intrigue. There is only regret about the loss of a thoughtful, reassuring presence in this center of East-West tension.

In less than three years on the job, the mayor quelled street battles between police and youths, defused hostility between native Germans and Turkish migrants and began a quest for high-technology ventures to help resuscitate West Berlin's economy.

But like his older brother, Carl von Weizsäcker, a philosopher and physicist, Mr. von Weizsäcker has always felt more comfortable in the realm of ideas than in rough-and-tumble politics. So he decided to seek the presidency, a largely ceremonial post in West Germany, because "it is rather powerless and does not compete with others, and this puts one in a position to be listened to if one has something to say."

His popularity as the Christian Democratic nominee is such that



Richard von Weizsäcker

other parties have not bothered to propose candidates. Once he is elected in May, Mr. von Weizsäcker intends to exploit his office to address topics such as the division of Germany and the anxieties of Germans and their neighbors about the future.

"It is difficult to understand our situation, but it must be understood," he said in an interview. "We care very much about Ger-

mans on the other side and we are trying whatever we can to overcome the Wall, the separation, all those terrible things. But, on the other hand, most Germans know very well that no kind of escape from our situation and no new kind of political structure in Central Europe is possible without the consent of our neighbors."

Despite the lingering East-West dispute over new nuclear missiles in both Germany, Mr. von Weizsäcker has not been surprised by efforts of the governments in Bonn and East Berlin to revive their own brand of détente.

"At first, there was talk of a new ice age between the two German states, but now nobody even calls it a night frost," he said.

"We in the West want to use every means in our power to build up human, personal relations with the other German state," he said. "We want to meet those people as often as possible, and we want them to get greater opportunities of coming over to see us."

Mr. von Weizsäcker noted two reasons that would motivate East Germans to improve cooperation with Germans in the West — financial support and political identity.

"I think there is a growing tendency among all Warsaw Pact states to remain faithful to their big partner in Moscow, but to gain a more individual profile," he said. "They are really worried about too much influence by the Soviets, and the people like the idea of their state being more independent."

But the allure of loans and great human contact is not the only factor inspiring closer relations between the German states. The continuing buildup of nuclear arsenals by the superpowers in East and West Germany has aroused anxieties and instigated peace movements on both sides of the border.

"The peace movement is not neutralist, nationalist or anti-American," Mr. von Weizsäcker said. "It is really being carried out by misgivings of people in Central Europe who believe no citizen of Oregon would agree even to one-tenth of the concentration of weapons and soldiers on our ground."

He stressed that Germans realized that proper defense was necessary, but only in the context of creating a secure and peaceful relationship between East and West, not a confrontation between military powers.

The controversy over new nuclear missiles has faded as the peace movement ponders its future. But Mr. von Weizsäcker sees another challenge to the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance in the widening rift between the United States and Europe in the microelectronics field, which he fears could lead to a new form of colonization.

"Most Americans who hear that expression might say, 'That man is mad,' but they do not realize what is going on, how far we have fallen behind in competition among high-technology industries," he said. "Colonization may not be the intention of an American president, but it is becoming quite an imminent danger."

## U.S. Seeking Soviet Ideas On Chemicals

### Draft Treaty Is Open To Revision, Aide Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The United States said Thursday that its draft chemical weapons treaty was open to negotiation and encouraged the Soviet Union to present "constructive" ideas on any changes.

"This is not a take-it-or-leave-it treaty," said the deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, David F. Emery. "We want to make it clear to the East that we are ready to negotiate."

Vice President George Bush presented the treaty proposal Wednesday at the 40-nation Conference on Disarmament.

It was rejected by the Russians as an election-year "Madison Avenue" product deliberately designed to be unacceptable and thus allow Washington to proceed with a chemical weapons program. There was no reference by Moscow to its own arsenal of such weapons.

Mr. Bush said Thursday that if there is no agreement, the United States should achieve a "reasonable balance" with the Soviet Union. Asked about criticism that insistence on inspections has created a roadblock to any agreement, he said the problem of "awesome weapons" requires "taking a new look."

"And let's be candid," Mr. Bush added. "The Soviets did come forward a few weeks ago in terms of on-site inspection for the destruction of weapons."

Still, the U.S. representative at the conference, Louis G. Fields, said it was a good sign that the chief Soviet delegate, Viktor L. Isaryan, said at the conference that the Kremlin would study the draft.

The Soviet news agency Tass said Thursday, however, that the plan exaggerated the role of verification and played down the need to scrap chemical weapons.

Washington, Tass said, knew that its verification proposal, which calls for visits to military or government-owned or controlled sites by nominated international inspectors, was unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

The plan would mean that all Soviet chemical works, which belong to the state, would be liable to inspection. Most of the U.S. chemical industry is privately owned and would not be subject to verification, Tass said.

## NATO Proposal for Troop Reduction Is Greeted Coolly by Soviet Union

United Press International

VIENNA — The Warsaw Pact reacted coolly Thursday to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's new proposal for breaking the deadlock at East-West conventional forces reduction talks.

"After many months of keeping silent, the West has submitted today its proposals which it has defined as allegedly facilitating the progress of negotiations," said a Warsaw Pact spokesman, Andrei Stepanov of the Soviet Union.

"This is not true," he added, after a plenary session of the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks. "On all basic questions, the Western position has not made any progress."

The NATO troop-reduction proposals were discussed Wednesday at an informal meeting with Warsaw Pact officials. The proposals are the first new NATO initiative in the talks since July 1982.

The Canadian ambassador, Thomas Hammond, called the move "a major new proposal aimed at breaking the logjam in Vienna" that "represents a substantial change in the Western position."

■ **Compromise on Troop Count**  
Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The new NATO plan, which took months to work out within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, no longer insists that the two sides agree on how many troops they now have in the region.

For years, the Warsaw Pact nations said they had 170,000 fewer ground forces in central Europe than were counted by the West.

Under the new approach, the West is asking for rough agreement only on the size of combat forces and combat support forces. Rear logistical forces need not be counted in the initial stages, U.S. officials said.

Moreover, the Western allies said they would now accept the Soviet count "so long as it falls within an acceptable range."

The officials would not define this range, although one said he would not quarrel with a range of "10 percent, give or take 5."

In the Vienna talks on troop reductions, the two military blocs have agreed in the past that ground and air forces should be cut in 900,000, with no more than 200,000 in the ground forces. But while they agreed that each side now had about 200,000 air force personnel, and the West had 805,000 ground personnel, there was disagreement over the present size of the Warsaw Pact ground forces.

NATO said the Warsaw Pact had 970,000 troops in the ground forces, and the Warsaw Pact said it had 800,000.

The United States and Britain insisted that until there was agreement on the size of present force levels, the so-called "data base," there was no way to begin reductions. There were also differences over verification methods.

The new approach is more flexible than one proposed originally within the alliance by the United States, but less flexible than sought by West Germany, according to one official. The British, who were even less flexible than the United

States, were said to have been holding out for an exact agreement.

Last year, the Soviet Union agreed in principle for the first time to some form of on-site verification, allowing for fixed check points through which troops stationed in the Central European region would have to pass. But the allies want tighter procedures, officials said.

The negotiations, established in Vienna in 1973, seek troop cuts within the geographic area encompassing East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, on the Warsaw Pact side, and West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, on the NATO side.

## Observer Editor Refuses To Return to Zimbabwe

The Associated Press

LONDON — Donald Treford, editor of The Observer, has refused a demand by his newspaper's owner to go back to Africa to back up a story he wrote alleging atrocities in Zimbabwe.

Mr. Treford said Wednesday that he had already provided enough evidence for his article in last Sunday's issue of the weekly describing torture and killings by government troops in south Matabeland. To return to his sources would endanger their lives, he said.

The article aroused the ire of Roland Rowland, chairman of the Lonrho conglomerate, which has extensive investments in Zimbabwe and owns the Observer. Lonrho earned nearly \$94 million of its \$158 million to profits last year from the African continent.

Mr. Rowland said he had received a telex from Zimbabwe's Information Ministry asking Mr. Treford to return to prove his case.

In a letter also given to the press, Mr. Treford said: "If Zimbabwe really has nothing to hide, it should open up Matabeland to all the world's press, allowing journalists to go anywhere and see anyone

they like without government supervision."

Mr. Rowland has apologized to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe for what he described as a "discourteous, disingenuous and wrong" report by Mr. Treford.

In an open letter to Mr. Treford Wednesday, Mr. Rowland said: "The truth of these very sad stories is not an issue. It is the manner in which you, as editor, sought and displayed them which has considerably upset me."

"I hope you will, for your own reputation and that of The Observer, accept this invitation at once," he said. "If what you say is true, then your visit will prove it. You found the evidence good enough for the front page of The Observer, although you obtained nearly all of it from, or through, a junior reporter from a rival paper in the course of a single night."

Kenneth Morgan, director of the Press Council, a watchdog group, said the dispute showed how right the council had been to be alarmed when The Observer was acquired by Lonrho in 1981 from Atlantic Richfield Oil Co. of Los Angeles. He recalled that the council had



Roland Rowland

said that Lonrho's business interests and management style might jeopardize The Observer's independence.

"This week's events demonstrate how right it was to be concerned," he said.

Journalists at the paper met Wednesday and announced that they unanimously supported Mr. Treford in the dispute.

## Alexei Nikitin, Soviet Labor Critic, Dies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Alexei V. Nikitin, 47, a Russian coal-mining engineer who was imprisoned and tortured with drugs by Soviet authorities for criticizing labor conditions in mines, died recently of stomach cancer, sources inside the Soviet Union reported.

The sources said Mr. Nikitin had been released by the authorities several weeks ago and died at home.

Mr. Nikitin was charged with anti-Soviet slander for complaining of safety hazards in a coal mine in Donetsk, Ukraine, and spent 10 years in a hospital for the criminal insanity. He was released in 1980. He was arrested again and sent to another prison in Kazakhstan last year.

His imprisonment and that of a Soviet psychiatrist, Dr. Anatoli Koryagin, who declared him the same victim of political reprisal, became major points of contention between the Soviet Union and the World Psychiatric Association.

The Soviet Union resigned from the association last year in the face of a censure move for political abuse of psychiatry exemplified in the punishment of the two men and other human rights activists.

■ **Other deaths:**  
Leopold Lindberg, 81, the Austrian-born theater director known for his productions at the Zurich Schauspielhaus and for first staging plays by such playwrights as Bertolt Brecht and Max Frisch, Wednesday.

Byron Haskin, 84, who directed science fiction and adventure films, including "The War of the Worlds" in 1952, Monday of lung cancer in Santa Barbara, California.

## Work on Giant Soviet Hovercraft Reported

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Soviet Navy is testing a surface skimmer designed to carry up to 900 soldiers and is developing Hovercraft warships for a high-speed fleet, a British publication reported Thursday. It added that the U.S. Navy was also moving to develop a version.

Roy McLeavy, editor of Jane's Surface Skimmers, said the Russian ship is known in the West as "the Caspian Monster" because of

its size and the site of its ongoing trials, the Caspian Sea.

It is designed to cruise over water at heights between 11 and 46 feet (3.5 to 14 meters), Mr. McLeavy said. With speeds of up to 300 knots (345 miles an hour or 555 kilometers an hour), the craft, he added, could allow large numbers of assault troops to be sent almost anywhere in the world within days.

The craft, a jet-powered fuselage with stubby wings, is known in the West as a power-augmented-ran-

ning-in-ground effect machine, or PAR-WIG. The Russians call it an Ekranoplan. It has eight turbine engines mounted on stub wings plus two booster jets on the tail. At take-off, the thrust from the eight forward engines is deflected downward to build a cushion of pressure under the wings. Once airborne, the exhausts are directed above the wings' upper surfaces to create additional lift.

The U.S. Navy is aiming to develop 80-knot (92 mph or 144 kph) frigates of up to 13,000 tons.

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**NYSE Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	1,347	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
IBM	1,047	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/2
GE	854	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Merck	741	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/2
Boeing	654	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	547	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/2
Amgen	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Novartis	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Amgen	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Novartis	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2

**Dow Jones Averages**

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Indus.	11,542	11,527	11,527	11,542
Transp.	4,512	4,507	4,507	4,512
Comp.	4,512	4,507	4,507	4,512

**NYSE Index**

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1,154	1,152	1,152	1,154

**Thursday's NYSE Closing**

Vol. 4 p.m. 75,688,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 45,046,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 101,473.10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the close on Wall Street

**AMEX Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	1,347	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2

**NASDAQ Index**

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NASDAQ	1,154	1,152	1,152	1,154

**AMEX Stock Index**

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	1,154	1,152	1,152	1,154

**NYSE Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	1,347	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
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Novartis	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Amgen	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Novartis	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2

# NYSE Mixed; M-1 Up \$3 Billion

**United Press International**

NEW YORK — Prices were mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Thursday in slow pre-Easter trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which shed 8.06 Wednesday, was up 1.57 to 1,158.08. The Dow had been down 7 points at mid-afternoon.

Soon after the market closed, the Federal Reserve Board announced that the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply — M-1 — rose \$3 billion in the week ended April 9. M-1 consists of cash and money in checking and similar accounts.

The Dow transportation average was ahead 1.14 to 500.82 but the Dow utilities average was down 0.24 to 126.68.

Declines led advances by an 8-6 margin among the 1,951 issues traded.

NYSE volume was about 75.8 million shares, down from the 85 million traded Wednesday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the slow, lackluster session was common before a holiday.

"There is very little action and everybody is leaving early for the holiday weekend," said Jerome Hinkle of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "There is an option expiration date today but the way things are going it is not going to create much excitement."

Bond prices sagged and the dollar rose following the government's report the first-quarter gross national product rose at a torrid 8.3 percent annual rate, up sharply from a very preliminary 7.2 percent "flash" reading a month ago.

Federal fund rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, opened at 10 1/2 percent, unchanged from late Wednesday but up a bit from 10 1/4 percent late Tuesday.

The recent rise in federal funds rates has caused the bond market to slump, and stocks have followed right behind.

Carver Hawley Hale, which rose a point Wednesday, was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and higher. The Justice Department will not block Limited Inc.'s \$1.1-billion takeover bid that Carter is fighting.

The NYSE is investigating to see if Carter's sale of 1 million new preferred shares to General Cinema violated exchange rules.

Financial Corp. of America was active following a block of 500,000 shares at 15 1/4. Continental Illinois, which had lower first-quarter earnings, was active and lower.

AT&T, which reported first-quarter earnings of 20 cents a share, was fourth on the list. The AT&T Information Systems unit is offering early retirement to most of its 60,000 service workers.

IBM was under some pressure. Reports said that IBM would either add enhancements or lower the price on its PCjr home computer.

Texas Instruments, which dropped its personal computer line last summer, was higher at one time on first-quarter earnings of \$3.32 a share, up from 30 cents a year earlier.

Cooperation was higher before trading was suspended a news announcement. There has been speculation that someone would bid for the company.

Amerace, which reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.80 a share, up from 97 cents a year earlier, was higher. Norbitok is still in Amerace to 15 percent from 8.8 percent.

**NYSE Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	1,347	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
IBM	1,047	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/2
GE	854	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
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Amgen	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Novartis	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2

# A "BURP" or a DEATH RATTLE?

Whenever the DOW dip there are sages who mistake a "burp" for a death rattle, warning timid souls to retreat from hope, to sell equities, to stash away hard currencies, canned food, antique Chinese commodities and other "collectibles", awaiting the Apocalypse, the Sunset of Capitalism. Their errand theme is drummed into investors pre-conditioned to buy into strength, selling into weakness, floating rational behavior.

A pundit recently remarked that the real (after inflation) value of the DJI, fell by 62% over the 18 years from 1964 to 1982; that this fall is symbolic of the wilting of free enterprise. The fallacy of his observations are apparent; one need only recall Disraeli's quip that there are "liars, damn liars, and statistics". Still, some statistics have relevancy. The greatest gains in equities in the 1964 to 1982 period were realized by unlisted shares; and by shares on the American Stock Exchange; not by companies on the DOW JONES, for the latter offer arithmetic, not geometrical, potential. Dozens of legendary winners were incubated outside the embrace of the DOW JONES composite; companies ranging from APPLE COMPUTER to WANG LABS. How many pessimists remember, to cite but one example, that WANG, in the years between 1970 and 1983, spiraled from 5/8ths to a high of \$42?

In early 1982, when the DOW was drooping below 800, C.G.R. resisted prevailing opinion, writing, "Buy America; for the DJI will touch 1,000 before hitting 750". And now? Despite spastic, downside corrections, we believe that the DOW will escalate above 1500 before the feared 1,000 level is breached; with a corollary upswing in secondary and emerging equities.

Our current letter recommends "special situations", equities that may emulate prior recommendations that advanced 400% or more. In addition we focus upon a N.Y.S.E. company, now \$14, that could be ingested by a predator above \$26.

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**NYSE Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	1,347	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
IBM	1,047	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/2
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Amgen	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Novartis	537	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/2



# For Sure It's Country Music, But the Country Is Britain

by Kathy Stephen

LONDON — There is a corner of the British heart, it seems, that is forever West Virginia. So, for the surprising, by large and growing segment of the British public that loves American country music, this weekend will be big.

Thirty-five thousand tickets — a sellout, according to the promoters — have been bought for a three-day country music festival at London's Wembley Arena. The 16th annual event, it will feature Emmy Lou Harris, Glen Campbell, Lynn Anderson, Slim Whitman and chance to hear "the best of British country."

There will be Western booths and events during the day, and many fans will dress in Western clothes — as a cowboy, she is a saloon girl or Calamity Jane — to make it all seem that much more authentic.

Country music is popular in many European countries — after the performances here Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the show will move to Belfast, Vienna, Stockholm, Frankfurt and Zurich — but Britain is the center. Although obdurate can say exactly how many country music fans there are here, estimates range from 5,000 "diehards" to 2.5 million in the "target group" for records.

"I think the fanatical country fan is peculiar to Britain," says Jana Talbot, who manages the country music Association's office in London. They exist in the United States, but not in so extreme a form. They don't go for the dressing in country or Western clothes as much as people do over here.

In other ways too, country life here is computed. Male or female, the typical British fan, 40 is between the ages of 35 and 55, regularly sits one of the 230 places where country music is played in Britain, including London's Fiddlers. "Europe's Only All-Country Nightclub." On vacation, up to 3,000 fans head a week or two eating, drinking and listening to country music at festivals. In their spare time they read one of Britain's 10 monthly newspapers devoted to country music.

Britain, with its historically elitist cultural leanings, seems an unlikely place for American country music, despite the common language. But this particularly emotional — some say maudlin — music as strong appeal in a society where emotions are usually confined behind a stiff upper lip.

And the vision offered by country songs of a society where the working man is king is enticing in a nation more class-conscious than most. "Britain is an industrialized society and not people work in factories," says Wally Hayton, host of BBC Radio's national country music show. "People would really rather be out doing the range. Anyway, in these days of unemployment, everybody needs a fantasy."

Ray Connolly, a British journalist who wrote a trilogy of television plays about country music, agrees, and says that country music is a sort of religion for some Britons. They tend to be people who were brought up in a cowboy film and enjoy this very potent myth of a self-reliant, laissez-faire capitalist world where there are no unions, no women's, and God will provide.

Mervyn Conn, the organizer of the Wembley festival, has this explanation: "I think the appeal of country music is that it conjures up a cure of the open spaces, of freedom. It tells a story of day-to-day life. It's a working-class music, and I think the working-class British can associate himself with this. And also, the connotation of the cowboy when you're living in a very tight, crowded society as we do — I think this is the appeal."

But Colin Kettle, editor of Country Music Sound-Up, a newspaper edited in Lincoln, in northern England, sees it differently. "Country

music is about those 'lived-in, loved-in feelings,'" he says. "If you've lived a little, loved a little, lost a little — you're into country music. Divorce is now more common in Britain. Times are hard. People are more prepared to put their heart on their sleeve."

Jana Talbot says hard-core British fans are traditional in the sort of music they want to hear. "They like the real old, traditional country music. Anything like Les Greenwood or Alabama — the newer country sound — they say they don't like that, it's not country." Veteran stars such as Whitman, Johnny Cash and Hank Williams Jr. are particularly popular here.

Fans, record companies and promoters lament the fact that no British country singer has become a star. This is not for want of trying. There are more than 400 bands and nearly 200 solo singers listed in the British Country Music Association yearbook. Some are quite good and Conn believes that a lack of talent is not the problem. "It's a matter of belief and a matter of marketing. Here, the record companies don't give a fair crack of the whip to British artists."

Before a major talent can emerge, Talbot believes, British artists must stop merely imitating a style of music that is not their own.

**'It's a working-class music, and I think the working-class British man can associate himself with this. And also, the connotation of the cowboy when you're living in a very tight, crowded society as we do — I think this is the appeal.'**

"Country music is the music of America, really. There are a lot of British bands over here but so many of them just try to imitate the American bands. The ones who don't try to imitate American bands tend to be a lot better."

"One of the things that has made country music so popular here is the lyric integrity of the music. I think that anybody over here could do a good song — it doesn't necessarily have to talk about 'I Lost My Job in Beaconsfield' or 'I Was a Flying Picket in Yorkshire' — it depends more on the caliber of the artist."

For true fans, a country-music vacation is a chance to play out their fantasies to the fullest. Among the best opportunities, fans agree, are festivals arranged by the Pontin's leisure organization, based in Bourne, Lincolnshire. This year it will stage vacation festivals at Prestatyn, Wales, May 5-12; at Weston-Super-Mare, May 19-26; at Great Yarmouth, Sept. 22-29 and Sept. 29 through Oct. 6; and at Weston-Super-Mare, Oct. 12-21. In addition the Peterborough festival, run by Ted Ford, is scheduled over the August bank holiday weekend, Aug. 24-27.

Bob Chappell of Pontin's, who has organized these country festivals since they began seven years ago, says they fill up easily because

of their atmosphere. "Everybody dresses up, whether as mountain men, homesteaders, barmaids, cowboys or Indians," he says. "We even have one group from Norwich who come as the Dalton Gang. If you don't dress up, you feel like a person with clothes on in the middle of a nudist colony."

"We have two concerts each evening and then we give a chance to anyone who thinks they can sing country music to give it a try. The whole thing revolves around the music. The Old West captures every kid's imagination. These people do something about it. It's a fantasy that can be realized. I always open the festival by saying to the crowd, 'Hi there, good fans of country music. It's good to be back home.'"

"We feed them country food in the chuck wagon. They get a cowboy breakfast if they want it, and beef, hamburgers and barbecue meals. Everything's American-style, but the funny thing is that when you go up to the people, you'll hear them cracking jokes in a Scottish accent or a Welsh accent. They won't try to speak like Americans."

Conn thinks that fans like those who take the Pontin's vacations are the foundation of the country music business in Britain, but that for country to achieve its true potential it must reach the more-conservative listener. "We have to market the entire M.O.R. — which means Middle of the Road. There are a lot of Middle of the Road people out there who don't know they're country music fans."

The growth of country music in Britain is natural, Conn believes. "I think it's gone full circle really. I mean I think it started with the English and the Irish and the Scottish immigrants going to America, going up to the Blue Ridge Mountains and evolving from the original balladeers that went down there. They immersed themselves in local culture, they mixed and fused things together with a touch of Negro and the music is now coming back here as American country music."

"It is the American true-art form. And I think it's something — if I was an American — to be proud of. The American doesn't have the perfect image outside of America and I feel this is one form of music and one form of art which is really kind of left undiscovered. It is a gift to the world of the right image of America, the right side to America which a lot of people don't see."

It's Saturday night at the Mean Fiddler nightclub in the suburb of Harlesden in northwest London, across the street from Kentucky Fried Chicken and just down from McDonald's. The outside, facing a courtyard, looks like a Western saloon front; inside, 250,000 worth of decorating makes the Mean Fiddler compare with a Texas nightspot.

A large video screen shows Dolly Parton, Jane Fonda and Lily Tomlin in the movie "Nine to Five." The dance floor is surrounded by sections of Western-style fencing. As the video silently plays on, a noisy contingent of U.S. servicemen based in Oxfordshire forms a line across the dance floor and sways to the music. Several of them are with British girls.

The disc jockey, Dave Cox, announces the engagement of a soldier and his girl and the two take to the floor as the record "If I Said You Had a Beautiful Body, Would You Hold It Against Me?" is played for them.

The soldier's name is Michael (Harley) Davidson and his fiancée is Cathy Nunn, from London. They met at the Mean Fiddler and are planning a 1985 wedding. They hold up their hands to show they are handclapped together — another serviceman, a security guard, has seen that they will not be separated this night.

For the two of them, country music has built a bridge across the Atlantic, one they can drive over while listening to Dolly Parton on the radio, headed for West Virginia.

# Just Desserts: Dishing It Out To the Foodie

NEW YORK — To cope with the energy and stress of New York, the perfect meal would be a Bloody Mary and a bowl of Cream of Wheat. But no New Yorker would be caught eating breakfast cereal, however soothing, at The Odessa or Le Cirque, so the blander forms of pasta take its place. This is sensible. However, New Yorkers are not always sensible and what they are also into these days is succulent, rich desserts, the more calories the better. They even give dessert parties at which nothing else is served.

The dessert party is by now familiar enough to be consigned to the sticks, which is all of the United States west of Columbus Avenue, but desserts themselves are still a growing fad — not the childish

MARY BLUME

oversized cookies that grown-ups were munching in the streets in the homespun '70s, but sophisticated European concoctions. "Puff pastry is very big now," states George Lang, restaurateur, writer and food consultant.

The latest thing, European desserts have been given a pretty good going over, is Japanese pastry. How does a people so obsessed with slenderness allow itself such indulgence? Is it because fear of the nastier new diseases has made gluttony the single socially acceptable sin? At any rate, the notion of sin is certainly a chee and "sinful desserts" a common phrase. Lang doesn't think the connection of sex and dessert is that far-fetched. "People love their wives but they like to cheat, too," he says. "They eat a dessert to cheat."

Lang probably started the dessert craze with his Café des Artistes in the mid-'70s. Formerly a vaguely bohemian eatery of the sort where mashed potatoes are served from an ice cream scoop, it was glamorized by Lang and its main attraction was scrumptious desserts made, it was alleged, by little old ladies in the neighborhood.

These included sticky cakes and, from an old American recipe Lang discovered, a vinegar pie, sometimes also called transparent pie. The Café des Artistes is a continuing success and is the centerpiece of Lang's West 67th Street fieldwork, formerly a red-light district, which includes highly organized offices, a library so vast that the Dewey decimal system is needed to classify it, several violins, including a Stradivarius, and an attractive duplex apartment with a walk-in refrigerator.

Lang, a Hungarian who came to America as a refugee in 1946, has been called the Herman Kahn of food and drink. He is a scholarly hustler, an expert calligrapher, a good cook married to a better one, the founder of the George Lang Corporation, which gives advice not only on soup to nuts but also the nuts and bolts of the catering trade. He is charming and driven (he even selects his wife's clothes) and he is so smooth he looks as if he were glazed in the finest aspic.

A visitor may find him studying a table set with the napery and silver chosen for breakfast service in a Manila hotel, or he may be helping a friend unload two million bottles of a Greek wine that he praises, poker-faced, as every bit as good as a coarse Algerian. His projects range from creating a fast-food chain in Kuwait to fixing up the food on the QE-2 to redesigning the food facility at the Statue of Liberty. His fee is said to be \$3,000 a day.

He came to America as a violinist and played with the Dallas Symphony. He decided one day to switch to cooking and become a commis at the Columbia University Club. He entered the big time when he assisted the famous Claudius Philippe of the Waldorf, where he learned about catering such events as the April in Paris Ball, food merchandising and, he has said, "how to sell what we blintzes on Wednesday morning as crepes Suzette on Saturday night."

He will do a mean goulash now, but at the beginning he never made Hungarian dishes. "One of the keys to my life — not much of a key, not much of a life — is that I despise the obvious," he says. "Anything which is an easy victory I don't like."

"I first make self-imposed laws, sort of quasi-creating a framework where it doesn't exist. I don't like to play tennis without a net and if there is no net I go out and invent one, or several. That's why I have to work so hard and so long — because I make everything so difficult for myself, which on the other hand produces a better product."

A current client is a large Italian coffee company that wants to popularize its coffee and its machines in the United States. "We started looking for a location that combines a university, business, tourists and some hedonism. What comes to mind is Harvard Square and certain parts of Greenwich Village." The next step is to call in a company to give a profile of everyone aged 22-45 who lives in the likely area, including figures on occupational income and discretionary expenditures. This sort of groundwork is essential to every project, Lang says.

"You don't just go out and say you're going to do a Normandy



George Lang.

fisherman's hut — that's a cheap and easy way and you'll go out of business. It's all very tightly controlled." Lang's company does prototypes of every sort of restaurant from Chinese to a replica of Paris's old Café Riche. It furnishes the concept, creates the interior, provides the menu and even the recipes, and designs the kitchen when the menu has been planned.

"The kitchen is a piece of machinery to produce the menu you have chosen," Lang says. "Most people don't understand this, they just put in a kitchen, which is so stupid."

Hotel food in America, he says, way below standard for a number of reasons. Why is it so hard to get something as simple as fresh orange juice for breakfast? Because, although there is a machine that makes gallons of juice from whole oranges in an hour or less, the unions insist that the machine-tender be paid for an eight-hour day. Lang says. "With benefits, that man would probably cost the hotel \$20,000 a year, which means that with a 10-percent profit margin the hotel would have to sell \$200,000 worth of food and beverages just to pay him." Result: no fresh juice.

He thinks American cooking is improving, although his faddishness bores him. The dessert craze is fine — "I never met a dessert I didn't like" — although there is nothing sudden about it. "In the '60s it was mousses, in the '70s it was mostly mother earth stuff like carrot cake, which became very big, and anything having to do with chocolate. In the '80s you can't go anywhere without finding a dariole, you know this almond crisp meringue with the cream inside. Somebody picked it up and everybody has it."

Current snobbery, Lang says, dictates that what he calls the gourmet foodie have his own wine cellar. He is rather fed up with gourmet foodies and shops that sell 89 kinds of honey and what he calls the new American notion of a chicken in every pot, two cars in every garage and a restaurant in every family.

At parties Lang refuses to talk about food but he's not surprised, with all the cookbooks and food articles and gourmet stores crowding out every mac-and-pa grocery in town, that some people just cannot leave the subject of food alone.

"If you tell the right man he's a dog, eventually he will bark," says Lang.

# Transplanting the English Garden

by John Russell

It used to be taken as read that French gardens were severe and mathematical. Paradigms of logic and order, they were places in which nature was forbidden to goher own way. Rain and profusion had gone to work at an early stage, and an invisible but very large labor force made sure that those geometries were kept in perfect shape. Gravel was raked several times a day. Hedges took on the forms of cone and cylinder, obelisk and cannonball. Borders were trimmed to within a fraction of an inch. Chance was outlawed and every shadow knew its place.

The English garden, by contrast, was thought of as cosy and irregular, wayward and inspirational. Even in an age when many-personed gardens could easily be found, the one-person garden was regarded as, if not the ideal, at any rate the prototype. English gardens made and remade themselves from one generation to the next. English people lived for their gardens the way Virgilian shepherds lived for their sheep, and English plants had about them an indelible something that spoke for love and freedom, thought and all-seeing care.

There was something in all this, but it never had anything like a universal validity. It was at the dual house of Wolbur in Bedfordshire, rather than in its French counterparts, that lawns were steamrollered before breakfast. It is at Varangeville, in Normandy, as much as anywhere in England, that we can find that most purely English of combinations: a custom-built country house by Sir Edwin Lutyens and a garden designed after the teachings of Miss Gertrude Jekyll. The formal gardens at Mellerstun, in Scotland, speak for French notions of order and progression as eloquently as many a seigneurial garden in France. At the Château d'Anet, built by Henri II of France for Diane de Poitiers, the architecture of the French Renaissance is complemented by a romantic park landscaped in the English style.

Until the Vicomte de Noailles died in 1982 he was the very personification of the cosmopolitan curiosity that is often thought of as English. Who but he would stock a pool with pink and white Japanese carp, carried from the Japanese Embassy in Paris, and make sure that their preferred food was imported regularly from Japan? Or cherish in the Alpes-Maritimes plants normally native to Ireland? Or acclimate a metasequoia, transported from Belgium

in 1952, that has turned out to have the fastest growth rate of any tree of its kind in France? Traditionally these were the preoccupations of unregimented English gardeners, but that particular distinction has been broken down — and above all in this century, when so many Britons have chosen to live in France.

Above all it has to be remembered that the greatest single influence in recent French gardening may well be the work of an English landscape gardener, Russell Page, who learned much of what he knows while working in France as a young man. The European community may be a troubled center in politics and economics, but while Page is around it will be very much a living element in gardening.

It was he who suggested the alternation of Judas trees (four rosy-purple flowering trees to one white one) that Charles de Noailles adopted in the Alpes-Maritimes. And his presence would be repeatedly felt in a book called "Gardens of France," by Anne Perre and Gabrielle van Zuylen (Harmony Books, New York, \$40), even if he had not contributed a one-page foreword.

The novelty of this book lies in its inclusion of a high proportion of gardens that have been made quite recently and in a relatively informal English style. This is how Page sums it up: "It was not until after the Second World War that the informal English style of garden became generally known and appreciated in France. The economic burden of chateau life did not suit the younger generation's tastes or pockets. They wanted swimming pools, tennis courts and gardens that could be managed by one man, and they came to enjoy gardening for its own sake. Herbaceous borders became fashionable, as they were both labor-saving and colorful, and a wide range of flowering shrubs replaced cypresses, Portuguese laurel and Viburnum rhytidophyllum. Finally lawns, which formerly had simply been fields mown to set off perspectives of lakes and hills and clumps of trees, found a new popularity."

In geographical terms the book would seem to owe more to human relations than to any more encyclopedic intent. Of the 32 gardens in the book 10 are within easy striking distance of Paris, 9 are in Normandy and 4 are within a few miles of Cannes; the others are widely scattered. The general stress is therefore on areas in which British-American enthusiasms

are most likely to be satisfied and a network of agreeable and like-minded people can be counted on.

This is in fact a book in which the householder is more likely to be an exile from Hollywood (Yul Brynner) or from Madison Avenue (David Ogilvy) than a French country gentleman whose family has lived in the same unfrequented countryside for five or six centuries. If there are gardens near Bordeaux, in the Massif Central, in Alsace or in the Champagne country, this is not the place to look for them.

Some very grand houses are in the book — above all Vaux-le-Vicomte, as grand a house in unencumbered private ownership as Europe has to show — as well as houses that figure in every intelligent guidebook, such as the Château de Villandry in the Loire Valley; the Château de Courances and the Château d'Anet, both of them within an easy morning's drive from Paris, and the resuscitated garden of Claude Monet at Giverny, of which much has quite justly been written.

Some happy surprises within the traditional canon of French gardening are also included. Rare is the American author who has a house to compare with the Château de Brecey, near Bayeux, which belongs to the French novelist Jacques de Lacretelle. The Brecey garden, as presented in this book, is a paragon of the severe, self-echoing geometrical style, and there are those who believe that it was designed by François Mansart, the greatest of French architects.

But in general the great public statements of French gardening are here subordinated to the private voice of the person who builds a garden to fulfill a private dream. Illustration counts for much in that context, since the new gardens rank immediately above stark formal design and incident above preordained harmony. They call for color, and in Robert Cesar's photographs they get it. Cesar sticks with the job all the way from the strict perfection of Vaux-le-Vicomte and Villandry to the apotheosis of the country cottage, guarded by centenarian walnut trees, that you will have trouble finding even on the Michelin map.

This is a fun book, even if instances of the higher toadstool creep in from time to time, and it is also an inspiring book for anyone who likes to think that the foreign resident still has much to give to France, and vice versa.

# Venice Plans a Science Island

by Mickey Friedman

VENICE — "Sacca Sessola is an enormous place, the commune's biggest and most important possession," says Gaetano Zorretto, Venice's city councilor for the environment. Sacca Sessola, a 16-hectare (40-acre) man-made island in the Venetian lagoon, is also a financial drain, costing the commune \$100,000 a year to maintain.

Tourism, perhaps a hotel-marina complex, was the first thought in how to transform the liability of Sacca Sessola, the site of an abandoned tuberculosis hospital, into an asset. But if a group of prominent Venetian architects, the former president of the Architectural Heritage Association of Berkeley, California, and a group of Italian politicians and University of California academics as its way, Sacca Sessola will be inhabited by people more interested in analyzing sludge samples than sipping Campari.

The plan is to turn Sacca Sessola into an international study center for the environment, for which Venice — with its widely publicized sinking foundations and the depredations of industrial pollution on its artworks and monuments — would serve as both object-lesson and laboratory.

"It's a very, very beautiful idea — such a marvelous idea that it's worth working for," says Angelo Orto, professor of industrial chemistry at the University of Venice. "The difficulties relate to the mentality of the people in Venice and the Italians. We're not in California."

Built in 1870, Sacca Sessola was first used for gardens and inequities. In 1936 it became the site of a 1,000-bed hospital treating lung and respiratory diseases. In 1980, methods of treatment having changed and the number of patients having declined, the hospital was closed. The effort to save the island and its buildings from vandalism and decay has been increasingly expensive. As the commune began thinking about building a hotel, and developers started showing interest, Piero Mainardis entered the picture.

Mainardis is an architect. In his luxurious apartment in a Grand Canal palazzo, antiques mingle with modern tables and lamps of his own design. It is his dream to see Venice and the University of California united on Sacca Sessola, studying the environmental problems not only of Venice but of the globe.

which made Mainardis think of their "striking similarities." These similarities, he later wrote in his study center plan, are "most obvious in terms of their relations with adjacent island agricultural areas and in terms of a number of cultural affinities."

In the end, it was not San Francisco but the University of California's Santa Barbara campus that embraced the idea of a study center and is prepared to administer the American portion of a joint venture. The University of Venice has also become interested. "I would hope there would be people there with whom I can interact and collaborate," Professor Orto says. "Environmental studies are completely new, even as an idea in Italy. I can collaborate with people in the United States, but it's a big difference between having a colleague in La Jolla and a colleague on Sacca Sessola."

Everyone involved agrees the Sacca Sessola study center is a good idea. The problem is that nobody is sure where the money — the several million dollars needed to get the center going — will come from.

It won't be from California; Santa Barbara officials have been adamant that the Italians must get things started. Neither will it be from the commune of Venice. "I wonder if it can be done," Zorretto says. "Three things are necessary: the scientific capacity, a place and the money. The first two can be solved, but the last? The city isn't going to enter into that."

Orto says, "In the United States it's usual to raise money for such projects, but it's very strange in Italy. There's no tradition of raising private money for public projects, because there are no tax advantages. So, the big difficulty is that the idea is good, but the amount of money is very high."

The project's supporters, including Carroll Brentano, a former president of the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association, are working hard on the money angle. Brentano, whose husband is the director of the University of California study center in Padua, mentions the Italian government as one possibility, the U.S. space agency as another. Mainardis, as well as using his Italian contacts, will travel to the United States to investigate other possibilities.

Plans are being laid for an international conference — focusing on global habitability and environmental problems until the year 2000 — to be held in Venice next spring. By that time, with the help of students from the University of California and the University of Venice, Mainardis hopes to have an environmental impact study completed. "At that point, decisions will be made," Zorretto says. "In a year, we should know whether the project can be realized."

That the commune prefers a cultural project over tourism has something to do with Venice's self-image. As Zorretto says, "To have a center of research in high science and technology... would be in the Venetian tradition. This new influx of culture would permeate the whole society."

For Orto, the Sacca Sessola center would provide Venice an opportunity for growth. "Obviously, the future of Venice will not be industrial development. The future will be cultural. High-level scientific research is very compatible with our history. It's the only way Venice can develop. The alternative is to do what the mayor once suggested — become a museum and charge 10,000 lire a ticket to enter the town."



## TRAVEL

## Trier Busily Turning 2,000

by Lili Deresiewicz

**T**RIER, West Germany — Legend has it that the huge Roman column lying in front of Trier Cathedral was flung down by the devil. Somehow the name of Semiramis, the Assyrian queen, crept into another Trier legend. It is not legend, however, but fact that this year Trier, once Augusta Treverorum, is 2,000 years old — and has every intention of celebrating it.

It helps that the town is full of unusual attractions. Countless architectural reminders — mosaics, sculpture and inscriptions — have survived from the imperial days of Constantine the Great and other Roman emperors. Trier's cathedral, built over centuries, reflects Roman, Gothic, Baroque and Rococo styles. The town also happens to be the birthplace of Karl Marx.

The original settlers, the Celts of Treveri, who built temples to the goddess Epona but left no other vestiges, gave Trier its name. The Romans brought fame and, thanks to the soil and climate, wine. Marx attracts researcher-tourists from China and the Eastern bloc, and proximity to France — Trier, in western Germany, is also close to Luxembourg — assures good cuisine.

"Trier is the oldest town in Germany — town, not just a settlement," stresses Walter Queck, a municipal official. "You must make this distinction, because as a military garrison, we go back much further. In fact, Trier is the oldest town north of the Alps."

One proof of the town's age lies in a local museum: the trunk of an oak traced to 108 B.C., when it began to grow, and 16 B.C., when it was felled and rammed into the ground to support a bridge the Romans built across the Mosel. It was in 16 B.C., the experts reckon, that Trier turned into a town.

"A town is a settlement that cares for its citizenry in three ways: defense, employment and entertainment," says Günter Jacoby, a Trier resident. Defense was provided by the huge protective walls the Romans constructed at every town entrance, including the Porta Nigra (black portal), which stands sooty and imposing at the northern end of the inner city. In the Middle Ages it was transformed into two churches but Napoleon restored it and it is today a landmark and emblem of Trier.

The Romans brought a market and, for entertainment, gladiator games — 20,000 could be accommodated in Trier's amphitheater, which is well-preserved. A fourth-century Roman writer dubbed Trier "urbis opulentissima" — a most opulent town.

The Romans knew not only how to live, but also where to settle:

the Mosel-Saar-Ruhr valley in which Trier is situated is blessed with a clement climate in a basin of rugged hills. The wine the Romans produced was sold to the tribesmen who came down from the hills to buy their provisions. The hinterland is still important today: Trier's population is only 95,000, but the city serves as an educational, commercial and entertainment center for half a million people living nearby.

In the surrounding countryside, vineyards seem to take up every green inch. After their history, the inhabitants of Trier are proud of their wine, which last year was exported to more than 10 countries, with the largest amount, 1.25 million gallons, going to Britain. Even in Roman times, the Mosel was a significant waterway for wine, as is shown by a local sculpture of a 12-oared ship bearing barrels of wine. Since 1964, when canalization was finished, the Mosel, which connects West Germany and France, has become even more important in the town's economic life.

When the Rhine-Danube canal is finished, it will open up traffic to and from the Black Sea, to Romania and the Soviet Union. In the summer, in addition to the cargo ships that ply the waterway, cruise ships take vacationers up and down the river, which is framed on both sides with castles and vines. The views are bucolic and beautiful.

Another tourist attraction is the Karl Marx House, which offers photographs, books of handwritten poems, memoirs, manuscripts, letters and a video room in which films about Marx and Engels in several languages are shown. The 1848 Communist Manifesto is among the treasured original documents.

During the 2,000th anniversary, special exhibitions include "The Antique and Early Christian Town," Rheinisches Landesmuseum, May 5 to Nov. 4; "Ecclesiastical Treasures of Trier from the 4th to the 20th Century," Trier Cathedral, Oct. 1 to Nov. 30; "Ceiling Paintings of Constantine's Time," Bischöfliches Museum, to Nov. 4; "Monasteries in Trier from Late Antiquity to the Present Day," Cathedral Cloister, to Nov. 4; and "Elektor Prince and Citizens — Four Centuries in Trier's History, 1500-1900," City Museum, Simeonstift, to Nov. 4. Other events include a 20-kilometer run around the Old Town by 2,000 athletes, on June 24; a European youth meeting, July 8-14; the Trier Wine Festival, Aug. 4-6, and a European water-skiing competition for senior citizens, Sept. 1.

For more information, contact Tourist Information, Simeonstift at Porta Nigra, 5500 Trier; tel: (0651) 754-40 or 718-2807.

## Up Ararat the Easy Way

by Marvyn Howe

**E**RZURUM, Turkey — Anyone who needs help to climb Mount Ararat should just telephone Ahmet Aga, Dogubayazit 314 (office) or 410 (home).

Ahmet Coktin, who is better known by the traditional Turkish title of respect, Aga, or chief, owns the deed to the southern side of the legendary mountain and believes he knows where Noah's Ark can be found.

It's no easy feat to climb the peak, but Ahmet Aga has enough knowledge and influence to protect mountain climbers from sheep dogs and nomads and save them from dropping into bottomless snow-covered pits.

For the first time in many years, Turkish authorities have opened up Mount Ararat to foreign travelers, who must apply for the necessary permits at least three months in advance. The Mountain of Pain, or Agri Dagi, as it is known in Turkish, has been a restricted zone for at least 13 years, and before that there was only limited access. The main reason given was Soviet complaints that the Ark seekers were in reality spying on Soviet installations on the other side. These complaints are no longer heeded.

Mount Ararat is that magnificent dormant volcano, whose peak is perpetually covered by ice and snow and usually hidden by clouds, that towers over the salient of eastern Turkey where the borders converge with Soviet Armenia and Iran. Great Ararat is a vast sprawling dome rising 16,945 feet (about 6,000 meters) above sea level, and its companion, Little Ararat, reaches 12,577 feet. The two Ararats are known as Mother and Child in Turkish lore and extend over about 25 miles (40 kilometers).

Most Armenians revere Mount Ararat as the Mother of the World. Other Christians, as well as many Moslems, believe it is the site where Noah's Ark came to rest after the Great Flood and humanity began again. The Persians called Ararat Noah's mountain. The Bible mentions "the mountains of Ararat" in Genesis 8:4 and the Koran's 11th sura, or chapter, also recounts the story of Noah, stating that when the floodwaters fell the boat came to rest on El Jedd, as Ararat is called in Arabic. Even Marco Polo wrote about the Ark on Ararat in 1300.

The first man recorded as having climbed to the top of the mountain, in 1829, is a German, Johann Jacob von Parrot, who later wrote the book "Journey to Ararat." Since then many travelers have tried to find the Ark and a few have claimed to have seen its remains, but their claims have never been proven. A Russian explorer reported sighting the Ark around the time of the Bolshevik revolution, but there was no followup. F. Navarra, author of "Forbidden Mountain," published in 1956 and now out of print, claims to have found wood from the Ark on Ararat. More recently, a U.S. Navy photographer reported seeing what looked like the shape of a boat in the vast Ahora gorge on the northern side of the mountain.

It's not exactly clear why Turkey's military regime decided to stand up to the Soviet Union and let foreigners explore Mount Ararat, as the Turkish Tourism Ministry had urged for years. Most people credit the former American astronaut James Irwin, who went to Turkey in 1982 as the guest of the head of state, General Kenan Evren, and wanted to come back.

Apparently Irwin convinced Turkish military authorities that most people were interested in Ararat for historical, religious, archaeological or sporting reasons, not espionage, and that, besides, any Soviet border installation could be identified better by satellite than from the top of Mount Ararat, which is usually shrouded in clouds.

Anyway, Irwin, with his wife and son, as well as about 500 other climbers, received official authorization to ascend the mountain. Tourism on Mount Ararat was launched. Many of the climbers were Christian fundamentalists who said they were trying to find the Ark "to disprove the Communists and the evolutionists." A Swiss mountaineer led a group to the peak for the first time on skis. Dr. Charles Willis from Fresno, California, and his team brought ice saws and dug 17 feet down into the glacier, looking for traces of the Ark, unsuccessfully. Dr. John Morris of the University of Oklahoma, who last climbed the mountain in 1972 and wrote "Adventure on Ararat," which is also out of print, was back with a group of specialists to study the cuneiform inscriptions on the walls of the gorge. There were also teams from the German Alpine Federation and the Turkish Mountain Climbing Federation there.

Some rash individuals tried to climb the mountain without permits and official guides and had trouble. Eric Berg, a 22-year-old student at the American University in Cairo, and two French experienced mountaineers had to come down after climbing three days without reaching the summit. "We didn't know how dangerous it is," Berg acknowledged. He said the Kurdish shepherds had been helpful and



Illustration by Fernando Krahn

gave them water and watermelon, but they couldn't go on because of the falling boulders, lack of oxygen and brewing storms.

For all its splendor and religious significance, Ararat is a dangerous mountain and should not be climbed without experienced guides and proper equipment, according to mountaineers. The mountain has its own microclimate, with fierce winds, snow and blinding mist even in August. The sun is dangerous too because its heat can cause avalanches and most experts prefer to climb at night.

Although technically Ararat is not a difficult mountain to scale, it requires stamina, nerve and good guidance. Besides sharp changes in weather, and the constant risk of falling boulders, some climbers report they have been shot at by shepherds. Others say convicts and thieves hiding out on the mountain have robbed isolated climbers. Then there are the dogs, those savage, wolflike beasts that seem ready to devour any unguarded intruder. Finally, if a climber does make it up and down the mountain alone, he's likely to be thrown into jail because it is strictly forbidden to go without a guide.

An American photographer and I duly applied for authorization from the Turkish government and, once it was granted, we flew to Erzurum, on the main highway to Mount Ararat about 175 miles away. Erzurum, by the way, is an ancient caravan center and well worth a visit. The State Tourism Office there was friendly and helpful. There was no car rental agency in town, but a regular bus runs to Dogubayazit, the main starting point for Ararat, for the modest equivalent of \$3.33. The tourist office also advised us to contact Ahmet Aga as soon as we got to Dogubayazit.

In the old days, most climbers used to set out for Mount Ararat from the town of Igdir, on the north side of the mountain. A dirt road was the quickest way to get to the village of Ahora and begin climbing in the valley, where there are reportedly grottoes, ancient rock carvings and Jacob's Well. Farther up the gorge lies the forbidding glacier, where many believers insist the Ark lies hidden. But the gendarmerie commander at Ararat, only a couple of miles from the Soviet border, informed us that no one was authorized to climb Mount Ararat from the north side because of "Soviet sensitivities."

Dogubayazit is a rough pioneer town, with dusty cobblestone streets crowded with pack animals, horse carts and people seeking easy fortunes. It is the main base for traffic to Iran, as well as the expeditions to Ararat.

The best view of Mount Ararat is from the Simur Motel, just out of town on the highway to Iran, with a double at just over the equivalent of \$11 a night. Most climbers stay, however, at the Ararat Hotel in central Dogubayazit, which has the best food in town and a double room at a little over \$10 a night.

Captain Kemal Bayazid, head of the gendarmerie in Dogubayazit, who has been quite cooperative with foreign climbers, expressed the view that the opening of Ararat has been a success. Over glasses of steaming tea, he explained the basic rules:

• All climbers must have written authorization from the government in Ankara.

• Climbers must be accompanied by an accredited guide. "We want to know who's on the mountain for their personal security because people can get hurt by falling ice and rocks or lost in the hurricanes," Bayazid said.

• No radio transmitters, receivers or walkie-talkies are allowed on the mountain.

The best way to get to Mount Ararat is over a rutty track, impassable to almost anything but a sturdy truck, four-wheel-drive vehicle or mule. Some travel agencies have their own vehicles, but most people make arrangements with Ahmet Aga for transport to Eli.

Eli is a settlement at about 7,000 feet, which most climbers use as their point of departure, and is on Ahmet Aga's property. There are a few goat-hair tents and a new whitewashed brick house where Ahmet Aga's parents spend the summer. Winters are so bitter that everyone, including the nomads, goes down to the plain.

The area around Eli consists of black volcanic rocks covered with light green moss and good grassland, where Kurdish shepherds bring their sheep and cattle to graze in summer. Great Ararat is almost treeless, but Ahmet Aga showed visitors his new orchard of 4,000 apple, pear and cherry trees and some poplars. He said that he hoped one day to build a guest lodge at Eli for climbers.

"I believe the Ark is on Ararat," as the Koran says," Ahmet Aga said as he nimbly led us up the mountain. Asked whether he had any evidence, he pointed out that an American professor had sighted an outcrop of wood in the glacier in Ahora gorge on the other side of the mountain. "I believe, with the proper technology, the Ark can be found."

It's a relatively easy five-hour walk up to the first camp, at 10,500 feet, through basalts and grassy spots. Most people can walk or ride a horse to the second camp at 13,780 feet. But from there on, it's serious business with slippery pebbles, black volcanic dust and great blocks of basalt. In midsummer the snowline retreats to about 14,000 feet and climbers attempting to get to the summit should be equipped with crampons, ice axes and ropes.

Ahmet Aga had just led a group of 15 German climbers to the summit. They set out from the last camp at 4 A.M., reached the top by 11:30 A.M. and spent only 20 minutes there before beginning the descent. Even experienced climbers rarely stay any longer because of the fierce gales and thin air. Ahmet Aga, who is acclimatized, says he has spent two hours at a time at the summit.

A group of Turkish mountaineers, encountered on their way down from the peak, acknowledged that the climb from 14,760 feet on ice had been "very difficult" and they had had to wait at the last camp for three days because of a snowstorm. Most of the Turkish group said they were climbing Ararat for the sport, but a young engineer said he believed Noah's Ark was on the mountain and planned to come look for it the next year.

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Biedersteiner Hall (tel: 65.66.51).

RECESSIONS — April 25: Charles Naylor baritone, David Lutz piano (Schubert).

April 27: Stephan Schoen piano (Schubert, Schumann, Debussy).

English Theatre (tel: 42.82.84).

THEATRE — To June: "Sleuth" (Shaffer).

Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).

JAZZ — April 29: Ella Fitzgerald, Joe Pass and Shalman del Welt Quartet.

April 26: Yukiko and Noriko Nishimura piano (Mozart, Brahms, Rachmaninoff, Stravinsky).

Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.01).

EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Franz Rössler: Sculptures."

Staatstheater (tel: 532.40).

OPERA — April 23: "André Chénier" (Giordano) Anton Guadagno conductor.

April 23 and 26: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).

April 30: "Aida" (Verdi).

April 30: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (Mozart).

April 21, 27, 30: "Der Barber von Sevilla" (Rossini).

## BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Cirque Royal (tel: 318.20.15).

BALLET — April 28: Maurice Béjart's 30th Century Ballet.

Opera National (tel: 218.12.11).

OPERA — April 21, 24, 27, 29: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).

Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 513.50.63).

CONCERTS — April 27 and 29: Belgian National Orchestra, M. Rodan conductor (Rimsky-Korsakov, Berlioz).

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).

Barbican Art Gallery — To June 10: "Capital Painting."

Barbican Hall — April 23: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Philip Fowke piano, Norman Del Mar conductor (Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff).

April 25: London Symphony Orchestra, Antony Hopkins conductor (Rossini, Debussy, Weber).

April 29: London Philharmonic Orchestra, André Bernard conductor (Mendelssohn, Schubert, Beethoven).

Barbican Theatre — To April 28: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).

EXHIBITIONS — To May 13: "Treasures from Korea: An Through 5,000 Years."

Coliseum (tel: 240.52.58).

English National Opera — April 21, 27: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).

Friedrich Pleyer conductor.

April 25, 28: "The Sicilian Vespers" (Verdi).

Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).

EXHIBITION — To July 8: "English Romanticism 1800-1900."

National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).

Camelot Theatre — April 25 and 26: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).

Oliver Theatre — April 21-23, 26-30: "Saint Joan" (Shaw).

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).

EXHIBITION — To May 27: "The Orientalists: Delacroix to Matisse."

Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).

Royal Ballet — April 21, 23, 25: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev).

April 26 and 28: "La Bayadère" (Minkus).

April 29: "Midsummer" (Tippett) "Elie Synagogues" (Joplin).

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).

EXHIBITION — To May 28: "The Pre-Raphaelites."

## FRANCE

PARIS, American Centre (tel: 321.42.30).

THEATRE — To April 28: "Cold Harbor" (Mabius Mues Co).

American Church (tel: 705.07.99).

April 21: April in Paris Arts Festival.

## HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).

Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra.

April 25: "Baroque from Italy," Miran Kojan conductor (Albinoni, Vivaldi, Respighi).

April 26: "Baroque from Germany," Peter Cooper and Diana Blom soloists, Miran Kojan conductor (Bach, Pachelbel, Telemann, Gluck).

Fung Ping Shan Museum (tel: 245.64.45).

EXHIBITION — Through April: "Jingdezhen Late Sung to Early Ming."

## ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99).

CONCERT — April 30: The London Sinfonietta (Mozart, Watkins, Stravinsky).

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).

OPERA — April 21: "La Strada" (Pagliacci).

April 24, 26, 29: "I Lombardi alla Prima Crociata" (Verdi).

ROME, Centre Culturel Français (tel: 679.42.87).

EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Marie-Hélène Vieira da Silva."

THEATRE — April 21 and 22: "D'Alella" (texts of St. Thérèse d'Avila).

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).

EXHIBITION — To May 6: "Picasso: The Last Years 1963-1973."

Jewish Museum (tel: 860.18.88).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "The Precious Legacy: Judaic Treasures From the Czechoslovak State Collection."

UNITED STATES

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EXHIBITION — To May 6: "Picasso: The Last Years 1963-1973."

Jewish Museum (tel: 860.18.88).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "The Precious Legacy: Judaic Treasures From the Czechoslovak State Collection."

## WEEKEND

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TECHNOLOGY

Kodak, Polaroid Tracking  
New 'Imaging' Techniques

By MARK POTTS

WASHINGTON — With the masters of illusion, things are not always what they appear. Photography giants Eastman Kodak Co. and Polaroid Corp., which are known for their abilities to come up with innovative products and then create markets for them, now are moving into a market they did not pioneer — videotape.

Boxes of blank videotape bearing Kodak's distinctive yellow packaging and Polaroid's customary rainbow-stripe motif are being sold alongside the dozens of other videotape brands made by major electronics and recording-tape companies (some of which produce the tape that Kodak and Polaroid are selling).

Kodak, going a step further, also is offering videotape equipment that pits a new 8-millimeter (32-inch) tape format against the popular VHS and Beta half-inch-tape varieties.

But it seems odd that Kodak and Polaroid would jump into a highly competitive field with products they did not pioneer and do not make themselves, a closer look at what the masters of illusion are up to reveals a different picture.

What the companies really are seeking with their entry into the videotape business is a close-up look at a whole group of electronics and magnetic-tape technologies that many analysts believe will revolutionize the photography business in the next couple of decades, and perhaps largely supplant Kodak and Polaroid's existing film and camera businesses.

The companies hope that exposure to the technology, manufacturing processes and marketing systems of the video industry will keep them from being outflanked by Japanese competitors with more experience in videotape and electronics.

"We've got a lot of learning to do... from a marketing standpoint, from a development standpoint, from a technological standpoint," said Wilbur J. Prezzano, Kodak's group vice president and manager of worldwide marketing.

Don't toss out your Nikons and Instants yet, though. The new video technologies are still a decade or so away (or most of us). Film technology is still improving and, for the most part, costs less and produces better-quality pictures than most video media. But some of the new technologies are likely to begin showing up in the next few years and could play a major role in the photography business by the end of the century.

Kodak and Polaroid see the move into video and electronic imaging as evolutionary. "I consider tape and related products to be kind of logical extensions of some of the businesses we're already in," Mr. Prezzano said. "We're going to stay pre-eminent as a consumer imaging company, regardless."

Video-imaging offers many features unmatched by traditional silver-halide-based film. Computers can be used to manipulate video images with a precision unmatched by film, while the magnetic tape or electronic chips that are used to store images have potential lifetimes far greater than chemical-based films. Video also creates some high-quality display opportunities. "Being able to reach to your pocket and pull out a picture of your kids is important to photography, but it's no longer the all-inclusive experience of photography," said Owen J. Gaffney, group vice president for magnetics at Polaroid.

And while consumers are most familiar with the use of videotape to record moving images, it may also be used for snapshots, putting them on tape or a magnetic chip.

Japan's Sony Corp. has demonstrated a still-video system, and Kodak and Polaroid have their own still-video cameras to the lab. But the Sony Mavica system, first introduced three years ago and repeatedly held off the market, is still crude. Based on Sony's problem with image quality and their own research, Kodak and Polaroid do not expect still-video photography to present a major threat to traditional photography in the near future.

Kodak and Polaroid executives think the most important market of all will be for hybrids of video technology and traditional film — ranging from consumer-oriented equipment that can produce pictures for display both on the wall and on some sort of videotape machine to sophisticated professional equipment for medical, commercial and other uses.

Polaroid also is counting on video to improve its already considerable position in the commercial, medical and scientific markets. And Kodak is already moving into the professional market for videotape, offering three-quarter-inch and one-inch sizes for broadcast use. And both companies are coming out with magnetic discs for computers.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on April 19/19, excluding fees.  
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	New York
1 dollar	2.0885	2.0885	2.0885	2.0885	2.0885
100 francs	208.85	208.85	208.85	208.85	208.85
100 marks	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
100 yen	161.78	161.78	161.78	161.78	161.78
100 lire	2.037	2.037	2.037	2.037	2.037
100 pesetas	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
100 dracmas	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 escudos	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 bahts	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 riyals	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 shekels	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 dirhams	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 manats	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 levs	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 rubles	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 zlotys	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 forints	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 korunas	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 shekels	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
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100 forints	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 korunas	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48

Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1 dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
100 francs	208.85	208.85	208.85	208.85	208.85
100 marks	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
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100 zlotys	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 forints	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
100 korunas	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits April 19

	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 dollar	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
100 francs	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
100 marks	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
100 yen	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
100 lire	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
100 pesetas	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
100 dracmas	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
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100 rubles	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
100 zlotys	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
100 forints	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
100 korunas	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

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Dollar  
Jumps on  
GNP Data

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar rose sharply Thursday in response to the announcement of robust growth in the U.S. economy and despite aggressive intervention by the West German central bank. Gold shot up in Europe and was slightly lower in New York.

Dealers attributed the dollar's rise to the report earlier in the day that the gross national product rose at an 8.3-percent annual rate in the first quarter.

The dollar was quoted at 2.6700 Deutsche marks at the close in New York, up sharply from Wednesday's 2.6450. The pound's value fell to \$1.4170 from \$1.4200 Wednesday. The yen weakened to 225.30 to the dollar from 224.65.



**NA5DAQ National Market Prices**

Tables include the nationwide price  
up to the closing on Wall Street

1. NAME  
 2. ADDRESS  
 3. CITY  
 4. STATE  
 5. ZIP  
 6. PHONE  
 7. TELETYPE  
 8. FAX  
 9. E-MAIL  
 10. COMPANY  
 11. POSITION  
 12. DATE  
 13. TIME  
 14. LOCATION  
 15. REMARKS  
 16. INITIALS  
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**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**Carter Hawley Facing Inquiry**

**New York Times Service**  
NEW YORK — The efforts of Carter Hawley Hale Stores to ward off a takeover by Limited Inc. have run into a potential obstacle when the New York Stock Exchange raised questions about the company's issuance of \$300 million in convertible preferred stock to General Cinema Corp.

Exchange officials were meeting with Carter Hawley Hale's lawyers to determine if the sale of stock to General Cinema was a transfer of control of the company under exchange rules, a Carter Hawley spokesman said.

Under the rules, shareholders must vote before 18.5 percent of a company can be transferred to a single investor. The sale to General Cinema is not set aside, it will have about 3 percent of Carter Hawley's outstanding rights.

**BankAmerica Earnings Off 16%**

**By Robert A. Benner**  
**New York Times Service**  
NEW YORK — BankAmerica Corp., the largest U.S. banking organization after Citicorp, has reported that its net income fell about 16 percent in the first quarter of 1984, to \$101 million, from \$120 million a year earlier.

Because the company issued additional preferred stock, net income per share of common stock dropped about 25 percent, to 55 cents from 73 cents.

Samuel H. Armacost, president and chief executive of the San Francisco-based company, said Wednesday that part of the decline could be attributed to an increase in problem loans to private borrowers in Argentina and to U.S. agricultural borrowers.

Total problem loans rose \$718 million, to \$4.66 billion, or 5.7 percent of total loans, from \$4.08 billion, or 5.4 percent, in the first quarter of 1983. Part of the rise reflected BankAmerica's acquisition last July of the troubled Seafirst Corp.

The \$4.66 billion in problem loans includes \$749 million in loans that are 90 days or more past due and that the company does not place on a non-accrual basis, a practice that analysts say is unusual among the major banks. Under federal regulations, most loans on which payments are 90 days or more overdue must be placed on non-accrual status, and only payments made in cash may be counted toward earnings.

Exceptions are allowed if the bank believes the collateral behind the loans is sufficient to pay the interest. Thus, BankAmerica has continued to accrue, or report, interest on the \$749 million in the past-due loans, most of them believed to be backed by real estate.

The bank's loan-loss provision rose 11 percent, to \$106 million, in the first quarter. Excluding Seafirst, the provision rose 2 percent, to \$97 million. Thus, the provision was only \$4 million greater than BankAmerica's actual loan losses of \$93 million in the quarter, excluding such losses at Seafirst. Last year, loan losses totaled \$71 million at BankAmerica. Including Seafirst, net loan losses rose to \$120 million in the latest quarter.

Because of the complexity of the purchase-accounting method under which Seafirst was acquired, it is difficult to make meaningful comparisons between BankAmerica's performance this year and last. But the company said Seafirst's net effect on BankAmerica in the latest quarter was a reduction of \$600,000 in net income.

Mr. Armacost said part of the decline in net income reflected nonrecurring factors that increased BankAmerica's earnings in last year's first quarter and decreased them in the latest quarter. Last year, for example, such items included pretax earnings of \$48 million, compared with \$3 million in the 1984 quarter, the bank said.

In addition, Mr. Armacost said that in the first quarter of 1984 the company set aside \$21 million to pay some employees for early retirement.

**Brazil Cuts Its Need for Oil Imports**

**(Continued from Page 11)**  
ing can cost up to 10 times more than onshore.

But development of the Campos fields, 50 miles (80 kilometers) off the coast of Rio de Janeiro State, has proved worthwhile. The fields account for about 50 percent of Petrobras' production and reserves, and as drilling extends into deeper waters, new deposits continue to be found.

Yet even these successes seem to underline the paucity of Brazil's hydrocarbon resources. The country's entire 2.3 billion barrels of proven reserves are smaller than the margin of error in Saudi Arabia's reserve estimate. Its total output, 450,000 barrels a day, is about the same as the 14 exports "lost" by Mexico when shipments are disrupted by bad weather.

Brazil's strategy, therefore, is to raise output while reducing oil's share of total energy consumption at the same time. Under the country's energy plan, output should reach a million barrels a day in the next decade but its share of total energy output will drop from 36 percent now to 24.5 percent in 1993.

By then, alcohol-fueled output of about 405,000 barrels a day should meet most vehicular demand, allowing oil to go mainly for industry.

**Kirby to Head British Air's Iranian Office**

British Airways has appointed John Kirby, 47, as manager of its operations in Iran and Afghanistan and is resuming scheduled flights to Iran June 3 after a four-year suspension. The state-owned airline ceased operations in Iran following the Islamic revolution.

Iran is Britain's largest Middle East trading partner after Saudi Arabia, and trade with Iran is growing rapidly, BA said. "The new flights will help British and Iranian businessmen re-establish the close trading links which existed between our two countries before 1980," Mr. Kirby said.

Mr. Kirby, who will be based in Tehran, had been the airline's marketing support manager for the Middle East and India.

In addition, BA has named Mike Hirst manager for South Africa and Ray Sayer manager for Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique. Mr. Hirst succeeds Ed Mullah, who has retired. Mr. Sayer takes over from Bill Hedley, who left the airline.

Mr. Sayer, based in Harare, Zimbabwe, was formerly BA's manager for Brunei and East Malaysia. Des Hetherington succeeds Mr. Hirst in London as marketing manager for South Europe.

**Nedlloyd Chief Is Appointed**

**LONDON** — Royal Nedlloyd Group NV of Rotterdam has named Jacobus Groenendijk chairman, effective next year.

Mr. Groenendijk, 56, now vice chairman, will succeed Bernard Ruys, who will reach the retirement age of 60 next year.

The shipping and energy company also named William Mulock Houwer a director, effective in February. He is director of Nedlloyd, an oil-exploration division.

Procter & Gamble Co., the Cincinnati-based maker of household products, has appointed Robert T. Blanchard vice president, northern Europe, succeeding Harold Einsmann. Mr. Blanchard formerly was vice president, bar soap and household cleaning products division.

Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura SpA of Rome has upgraded its London representative office to a branch. Paride Di Giorgio, head of the London office, has been named general manager of the branch.

General Motors France has grouped the marketing activities for its imported products into a marketing division and appointed S. Richard Jordan director of the division. In 1980 Mr. Jordan was assigned by GM to its Adam Opel AG unit in Rüsselsheim, West Germany, as area manager for Africa and Latin America.

Dresdner Bank AG of Frankfurt has appointed Piet-Jochen Etzel and Jürgen Sarrazin to the management board. Mr. Sarrazin is coordinator of Dresdner Bank's foreign business and head of the Africa, Near East and Latin America regions.

Morgan Stanley & Co. has opened a representative office for Australia and New Zealand in Sydney and named Bruce R. Bockmann managing director.

Royal Bank of Scotland PLC has established a joint office in Australia to represent the two main operating banks of the group. David Bell will be joint representative for Bank of Scotland and Williams & Glyn's, based in Sydney. For the past year, he has been involved in assessing and controlling lending in foreign currencies set up by the bank's offices in Britain and overseas.

CPC Europe has elected Sir Peter Carey — until recently permanent secretary to the British Industry Department — to its advisory board. CPC Europe, based in Brussels, is a subsidiary of C.P. International Inc., a U.S. producer of foods and starch-based industrial products.

Financial Corp. of America has named Fridolin Fackelmeier as head of the new London office of its FCA Asset Management unit. The office was set up to sell certificates of deposit to institutional investors in Europe. The California-based savings and loan giant plans to open similar offices in Hong Kong and Zurich later this year. Mr. Fackelmeier was a vice president at the London office of Bear Stearns & Co.'s international unit.

**By BRENDA HAGERTY in London**

**Dunlop Posts £166-Million Loss for 1983**

**By Bob Hagerty**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — Dunlop Holdings C. reporting a 1983 loss of £166 million (\$236 million), said Thursday that it was asking its banks to structure the tire company's huge debts.

The loss, which compares with a profit of £80 million in 1982, includes extraordinary items of £138 million. Those items mostly relate to Dunlop's tottering European tire-making operations, which are being sold to Sumitomo Rubber Industries of Japan.

Before taxes and extraordinary items, Dunlop showed a profit of £7 million, compared with 1982's loss of £7 million.

"We have a great deal to do," said Sir Maurice Hodgson, who is named chairman of Dunlop last year, "but we have a viable and profitable future."

The company's overriding problem is its net debt of £320 million, which compares with ordinary shareholders' equity of just £110 million. Dunlop's debt falls due within a year, and analysts said any agreement with the banks would be likely to lengthen maturities.

Dunlop said its auditors qualified their report on the accounts by noting that "the company and its principal bankers are working... on measures which they believe should ensure the availability of finance for the group's future needs."

Sir Maurice said that the debt restructuring could require further sales of assets but that such sales probably would be minor.

Dunlop retains profitable tire interests in the United States, South Africa and Malaysia. The company also makes a wide range of consumer and industrial products, including golf balls, foam beds, boots, aircraft parts and flexible pipes for oil wells.

**Schlumberger Says Earnings Increased by 6%**

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — Schlumberger Ltd. said Thursday gains from its semiconductor operations helped offset falling revenues in its oil-field-services division and boosted its first-quarter profit by 6 percent.

The company reported a profit of \$274 million, or 95 cents a share, in the three months ended March 31, up from \$259 million, or 89 cents a share, in the first three months of 1983.

Revenue was \$1.48 billion, up 1.37 percent from \$1.46 billion. The company noted that its 1983 results included "unusual items" that reduced the profit by \$28 million, or 5 cents a share.

Schlumberger's chairman, Jean Riboud, said that revenue in the company's measurement, control and components division rose 10 percent.

**Spain Electricity Rates**

**Reuters**  
MADRID — The government has authorized an 8.7-percent rise in electricity rates, officials said Thursday.

**Spain Electricity Rates**

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**COMPANY NOTES**

**Al Nippon Airways Co. Ltd.** said it will add two Airbus Industrie models, the A-300-600 and the 110, to its list of possible aircraft choices. ANA said it signed an option contract with Boeing Co. for 15 Boeing 767-200s for delivery in 1985 and 1986 and March 1987 to replace its Lockheed L-1011, but it has now decided to consider the two Airbus models well.

American Airlines reported a first-quarter net earnings of \$13 million, or \$1.13 a share, compared with a net loss of \$28.1 million in the first quarter of 1983. RRC Corp., the parent company, has both net and per-share earnings were the highest for any first quarter in the company's history. RRC AG intends to pay the dividend on 1983 results as

the other major West German chemical companies, Herbert Gröner, said in an interview with the business magazine Manager. Hoechst AG said earlier this week that it was increasing dividends on 1983 results to 7 (\$2.65) Deutsche marks from 5.5 DM in 1982. Bayer paid \$1.00 in 1982.

Bell Resources Ltd. of Australia said that claims against Bell by eight senior executives of Weeks Petroleum Ltd. have been settled and the executives' employment has been terminated. The executives, including Howard Knight, the managing director, who resigned earlier this week, had sought compensation of \$3.5 million for what they said was a material change in their employment after Bell's offer for Weeks.

**Dow Jones & Co.** shareholders have approved an anti-takeover measure of creating a Class B common stock. The new stock will be distributed in the form of a 10 percent stock dividend to all current stockholders if the company defeats a lawsuit brought by individuals to block the vote on the new stock plan.

**Eastman Kodak Co.** of Rochester, New York, plans to market its Etakchem 400 analyzer in Italy and France later this year. Marketing will be expanded in Europe country by country. The analyzer, which is in use in U.S. hospitals, can perform blood tests at the rate of more than 300 an hour.

**Podens Shell BV and British Petroleum Development Ltd.** signed production-sharing contracts with

Indonesia and pledged to invest a total of \$170 million on exploration. Under the agreements Podens Shell and BP will work off shore in Irian Jaya and BP was assigned an area in Jambi, South Sumatra.

**Swiss Bank Corp.** said that earnings in the first quarter had increased over the like 1983 period, but gave no figures. Almost all sectors contributed to the improvement, it said in an interim report.

**U.S. Industries Inc.** said that it had decided not to comment on the tender offer by a subsidiary of Hanson Trust PLC of London for all the shares of common stock of U.S. Industries for \$23 per share. However, the board of the Stamford, Connecticut-based industrial conglomerate recommended that stockholders not tender their shares to Hanson at this time.

**SEC Tries to Widen Power Over Insider Trading**

**By Nancy L. Ross**  
**Washington Post Service**  
WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission, in an attempt to broaden its authority over the stock market, has asked a federal court to allow it to sue individuals who trade securities on the basis of inside information.

Analysts and several courts have said that the SEC's power to sue individuals on the basis of inside information is limited to cases where the insider has a duty to disclose the information. The Supreme Court has recently narrowed the definition of insider trading. As the result of several reversals by the courts, the SEC has decided in the Madan case to try a different tactic, amounting to an expansion of the definition. If successful, the case could have a "strong impact" on future actions, according to an SEC attorney, Curt H. Mueller.

The basis of security law is disclosure. In other words, most corporate activities are permitted if information is made public on a timely basis so that every investor has an equal chance to act on it.

In the Madan case, the SEC has charged not that other shareholders suffered financial harm, but that Wachelt's reputation was damaged because the typist broke the confidentiality of the attorney-client relationship by stealing his employer's property.

The SEC is charging that Mr. Madan broke his duty to Wachelt,

Liption when he used the nonpublic information for the benefit of himself and his relatives and friends. The SEC alleges that Mr. Madan signed a pledge not to trade securities of clients or pass the information to others.

It is the first time this legal tactic has been used by the SEC.

The SEC also took another potentially precedent-setting stand in its motion for summary judgment filed Wednesday against Mr. Madan and the 13 other defendants. For the first time in a litigated case, the SEC argued that someone should be held responsible for giving back the profits earned by the people who allegedly received the information.

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**Belgium**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Solvay	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Britain**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Bk Scotland	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Canada**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Alcan Aluminum	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**France**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Cie Fin. Suez	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Italy**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Olivetti	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Japan**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Sumit. Chem.	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Nth. Antilles**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Schlumberger	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Bk Boston**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Combustion Eng.	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Blue Bell**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Thyssen-Born	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**United States**

Company	1983	1982	1981
RMC Group	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Alcoa Aluminum**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Alcan Aluminum	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Falconbridge**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Alcan Aluminum	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Schneider**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Alcan Aluminum	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Olivetti**

Company	1983	1982	1981
Alcan Aluminum	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Company Earnings**

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Company	1983	1982	1981
FMC	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Pub. Svc. Colo.**

Company	1983	1982	1981
FMC	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

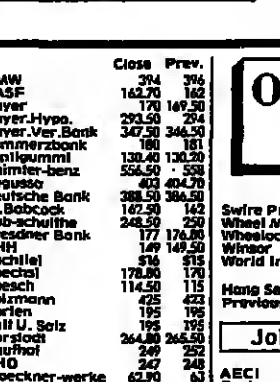
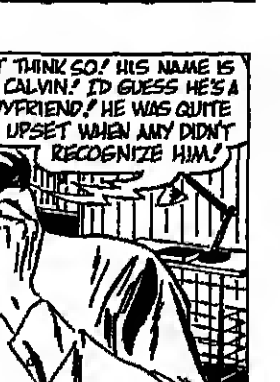
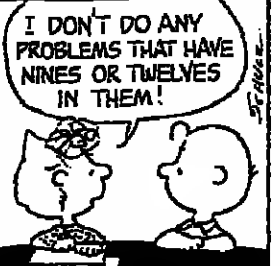
**General Signal**

Company	1983	1982	1981
FMC	198,200	177,200	150,000
Net Inc.	2,300	2,200	2,100
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05

**Relston Purina**

Company	1983	1982	1981



[illegible]

The nine in the closed hand won the first trick, and there was an immediate planning problem. Should South play a trump card immediately? Or take one quick discard on diamonds? Or two?

If a quick trump ace to the queen lost the ace, South was likely to be faced by an awkward club shift. So South chose to take two quick club discards on diamonds, but that carried

finesse would have failed, for West would have won and played a fourth round of diamonds, promoting a sure trump trick for the defense.

But it was not likely that East would lead a heart if holding the king. So Jack is likely that East would have passed originally in third position holding ace-ace-king. So South put up the ace, led to the spade king and prayed for good fortune. That was forthcoming. The jack fell, and

WEST (D)  
♠ J 7 3  
♥ K 5  
♦ Q 10 8 5 4  
♣ Q 10 8 3

EAST  
♠ A 9 8 7  
♥ Q 10 7 6  
♦ 7 2 2  
♣ A 9 4

SOUTH  
♠ 10 7 5 3  
♥ A 4  
♦ A K J 7  
♣ K 8 8

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond five.

[illegible]

	1990	1991
<b>Singapore</b>	184	190
Kawasaki	620	620
Komatsu	480	480

Mitsubishi	10.30	10.30	Mitsubishi	560	560
Mitsui	10.60	10.60	Mitsui	256	256
Mitsukoshi	4.60	4.38	Mitsukoshi	346	346
Mitsunaka	2.38	2.37	Mitsunaka	1,000	1,220

Chrysler	1,070	1,100
Ricoh	1,180	1,190
Sharp	1,400	1,400
Sony	1,400	1,400

435	445	1211	418	422
540	540	Tk Marine	640	640
270	272	Tk Power	1,270	1,280
		Tomy	455	455

Match	258	258	NICKEL-DJ Index : 18.73104
	467	467	Previous : 19.93185

189	189	Elektrowatt	2.488	2.490
260	265	Georg Fischer	475	678
564	568	Jacobs Suchard	6.780	6.780
1150	1145	Salomon	3.000	3.000

372	N.A.	Solzer	280	775
165	168	Swiss Bank Corp	337	327
400	408	Swissair	1,000	1,085
230	200			

360 360 N/A: not available; N/A: not available; xx: no dividend.







## OBSERVER

## The Beijing Syndrome

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I'm the only person I've met lately who hasn't been to China. This makes an awful lot of people very happy. "What?" they cry, after learning that I haven't been to China. "You haven't been to China?" Whereupon they tell me about China.

Just when it seems they'll never find somebody who hasn't been to China, here is one last pitiful stay-at-home who can be browbeaten with tales of their China trip until he begs for mercy.

When they have me on the floor, supine with boredom, they relent with a concluding, "You should go to China." And sometimes, if I haven't slipped into deep coma, I mutter, "Nonsense."

There was a time, a time when I foolishly did things I didn't really want to do but did them because everybody was doing them, and at that time I probably would have gone to China. At that time, in fact, I went to Afghanistan.

Except for the pleasure of coming home and annoying friends with cries of, "What? You haven't been to Afghanistan?" going to Afghanistan was pointless. I saw a number of camels, a great many men wearing turbans and firing rifles, and dozens of moving black tents that, I was told, were women in street dress.

I have had better entertainment in Omaha on Sunday afternoons. Well, it was a time when I traveled to places I didn't want to visit — because everybody else was doing it — so instead of learning from my trip to Afghanistan, I went to Yugoslavia.

The fact about Yugoslavia is that the language they speak there is Serbo-Croatian. Have you ever gone to a restaurant where everybody is speaking Serbo-Croatian and tried to eavesdrop on the people at the next table?

After three days of wandering around Belgrade like a deaf-mute, I suddenly realized that Chinese would be even harder to learn than Serbo-Croatian. That's when I decided never to go to China.

Flying home from Yugoslavia, I decided never to go to France again either unless they lowered their hotel rates and learned to speak French more slowly.

I am talking, obviously, about my inadequacies. Of course, every civilized person should be able to eavesdrop in Serbo-Croatian, Chinese and French, to find the high life in Afghanistan and trade quips about fish cheeks with the waiter in Cantonese. But American life doesn't prepare many of us for this high degree of civilization. What it does prepare us for is yielding to social pressure to do things we'd rather not.

You must start with terrible admissions. In the China case, my reasoning was as follows: "I am utterly ignorant of Chinese culture and history, too slow-witted to learn enough of the language to escape the tyranny of interpreters; don't like Chinese food, music or theater; don't enjoy group touring and, besides, would rather stay home and follow the baseball season."

Now, you who have made the trip to China may smile contentedly and murmur, "The poor fool." And yes, it's true that yielding to these inadequacies makes me feel ashamed of myself.

On the positive side, though, the shame is not as hard to bear as the trip to China would be. What's more, by facing the unpleasant realities, I have been able to cultivate the pleasant habit of not doing a lot of things I don't want to do.

To illustrate how liberating this can be, let's take the case of the 6 P.M. glass of white wine. This thin substitute for the old-fashioned cocktail became the rage of millions a few years ago, a few of whom may even have preferred white wine.

I did not, but noting that people who didn't go for the white-wine option were as declassé as those who hadn't been to China, I thoughtlessly went along with the crowd for a week or so before asking myself one evening why I was drinking something I didn't want to drink. Then I devastated an entire room by saying, "I need the quick blow to the back of the neck; give me a martini."

Afterward, when one by one they came up and said, "What? You haven't been to China?" I was quite beyond being bored to death.

New York Times Service

By Judy Klemsrud

New York Times Service

## Robin Williams: To Russian, With Love

NEW YORK — Robin Williams has never been to Russia, nor is he of Russian descent. He is either English or Welsh, he says — "I can never remember which."

But after a crash course in the Russian language, he says he can speak it well enough that real Russians think he is one of them, "or else Czech or Polish."

The results can be seen in the new Paul Mazursky comedy film, "Moscow on the Hudson," in which Williams received accolades as Vladimir Ivanoff, a gentle Russian musician who decides to defect during a visit to Bloomingdale's. Although the movie itself received mixed reviews (Vincent Canby called Williams's performance "first-rate" and "extraordinarily complex"), his Russian speaking amazingly, comically authentic.

Williams, clean-shaven after the "Moscow" role, required a heavy beard, explained during an interview in a hotel suite: "I studied five hours a day every day for three months. It was just like a Berlitz course. I learned how to write it and I learned how to read it. My teacher, David Gombur, was a director in Russia, and he was always on the set, and he'd help me get back into the language or the accent if I started to fall out of it."

But acting in a foreign language and accent was not the most difficult part of playing Vladimir Ivanoff, he said. "The hardest was playing the saxophone, because I had never played an instrument before." He said he studied with Greg Phillips, a San Francisco saxophonist, two hours a day for about eight months before filming began. "I started out awful but I got to be OK," he said. "I was really playing in all the scenes, but eventually it was all overdubbed. I only studied for such a short time. But I still play — I play soprano sax and my wife plays flute. We play Mozart concertos together."

The 31-year-old actor speaks softly and precisely, with a slight tinge of an English accent. Without warning, he will take off into manic flights of fancy in which he speaks in the voice of

William F. Buckley, Jack Nicholson or John Houseman. He is equally adept at switching from a German accent to a Spanish accent to a Texas accent to the accent of a tough urban black, all in a matter of seconds.

A long-time fan of second-hand clothes, Williams was wearing a shiny green shirt from the 1940s and a pair of Chaplinesque baggy blue pants of the kind that grew to be his trademark on the now-defunct television series, "Mork and Mindy," in which he first gained fame as the lovable alien from the planet Ork.

In choosing his film roles, Williams said he looks for the chance to portray people "with one tiny screw loose and a wheel in the sand." He said he hoped that "Moscow on the Hudson" would be the breakthrough he needs to help him shed the clinging image of Mork. His three previous films, "Popeye," "The World According to Garp" and "The Survivors" were box-office duds.

He said he based the part of Vladimir on Vlad West, a New York saxophonist who emigrated from Russia, and also on his Russian teacher, Gombur. "The rest of the character is various parts of me," he said.

He said he met several times with West, whose small East Village walk-up apartment, complete with American flag shower curtains, was used as the model for Vladimir Ivanoff's apartment in the film. "Vlad is a real, quiet, gentle man, very reserved," Williams said. "He told me a lot of stories about Russia, including how he had to stuff his sax with towels before he practiced, or put it inside an armoire, because you could lose your apartment in Moscow if you made too much noise. He also told me how he would sometimes have to play for parties for the KGB, and he showed me a picture of him at a jazz festival in Poland, in which there were more KGB agents in the picture than there were musicians."

Williams said his characterization was also helped by his chats with some of the 1,000 Russian-born extras who appeared in the crowd scenes in Munich, where the film's Moscow scenes were shot. "Many of them were actors



Robin Williams as a defecting Soviet musician.

or directors in Russia," he said. "And now most of them work for Radio Free Europe. They're the ones who told me I sounded like a real Russian, or if not that, a Czech or a Pole."

Some reviewers have criticized the film on the grounds that it is too tough on Russia, especially to scenes that show the difficulties Russians have in purchasing such basic items as shoes and gasoline, and their ecstasy when soft toilet paper becomes available. In one scene, Vladimir Ivanoff faints during his first visit to an American supermarket after he sees all the brands of coffee for sale.

"Paul could have made it worse," Williams said, grinning. "He may have elaborated a touch to give you a taste of it in a short time. But there are long lines in America, too. He could have showed the lines at the Department of Motor Vehicles. But there are some worse things in Russia that he didn't show, and not just the oppression and the bureaucracy and the compromises. There's genuine harassment there. In Mu-

nich I met a guy who had spent 15 years in a mental hospital, just because he was a dissident artist."

Williams said he was eager for the film to be shown in Europe — the Cannes Film Festival turned it down because it was "too political," he said — and especially in the Soviet Union. "I can just see the Russian reviews," he said. Then, sliding into a Russian accent, he recited off some quotes from imaginary reviews: "Pure elephant drink" — Tass. "This film is not what you think it is" — Pravda.

He said he especially enjoyed the five days of filming in Bloomingdale's, where Vladimir decides to defect. "It's such a surreal place," he said. "All those mirrors. I'd never been in there before. It's like a carwash designed by Gucci."

This is not what Williams is accustomed to. He is the son of a Lincoln-Mercury executive, he was raised in the exclusive Detroit suburb of Bloomfield Hills. There, he knocked around

in his family's rented 30-room mansion on 20 acres of land, and attended a private boys' school where he was a member of the magna cum laude club.

A fat and lonely boy whose two half brothers were both grown, he often played alone with his 2,000 toy soldiers and made up different voices for them as they fought their bloody battles. He would also tape record the routines of his comic idol, Jonathan Winters, and then practice them in the attic.

Williams said he came out of his shell in his senior year after his father retired and the family moved to affluent Tiburon, California, in Marin County, just north of San Francisco. "I went from a very disciplined all boys' school to a school where the teachers said things like, 'You can graduate if you have reasonable energy,'" he said, grinning at his memories of Redwood High. His classmates voted him "Funniest" and "Least Likely to Succeed."

Then he went off to Claremont Men's College to study political science — and discovered acting. It happened in an improvisation class taught by a Los Angeles actress whom he remembers only as Dale. "We took the class and just went berserk with it," he recalls. Not long after, he received a full scholarship to the Juilliard School to train with John Houseman for three years.

He left in his final year to return to San Francisco, where he worked the comedy clubs and met Valerie Velardi, a dancer whom he married in 1978. She suggested they move to Los Angeles where there were more opportunities for funny young men. She was right. Williams's television stints on the short-lived revival of "Laugh-In" and "The Richard Pryor Show" led to his guest appearance on the series "Happy Days," in which he first appeared as Mork. It was so well received that it prompted the "Mork and Mindy" series, an overnight success.

Today Williams and his wife spend most of their time on their ranch in Napa, California, where their year-old son, Zachary, who took his first steps the day "Moscow" opened. A good omen? "It can't be a bad one," he said, smiling.

## PEOPLE

## Michael Jackson Surgery Swamps Switchboard

Michael Jackson is recuperating from laser surgery on his scalp, burned during taping of a soft drink commercial, and 5,000 people have called to wish him well, hospital officials said. Dr. Steven Hefflin said after the 80-minute operation in Culver City, California, Wednesday that the rock star's scalp should be completely healed in several months and he should be able to make his scheduled June tour. The medical center hired extra telephone operators to handle calls from Jackson's fans.

Prince Andrew, taking a royal ribbon for spray-painting members of the press, was acclaimed as the "Vincent van Gogh of graffiti" by Michael Caine, master of ceremonies at a celebrity fund-raising gala in Beverly Hills, California, for Britain's Olympic team. Andrew's five-day visit, which wound up Thursday, turned controversial when he gave reporters a white-wash, using a paint spray gun, while touring a low-income housing development area in Los Angeles on Tuesday. Los Angeles County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn said the spray gun will be mounted on a plaque with the county seal and sent to the prince as a trophy. Organizers of the celebrity bash credited the prince with raising \$250,000 for British Olympic athletes. The Las Vegas-style extravaganza included performances by such British-born stars as Julie Andrews, Dudley Moore, Sherry Seale, Tom Jones, Roger Moore and Anthony Newley. A photographer for the Los Angeles Herald Examiner said the paint caused \$1,200 damage to his equipment and the newspaper asked for compensation.

Margaret Sinclair Trudeau, 35, the former wife of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, called the Ottawa television station where she had been working to announce her marriage to a wealthy Ottawa businessman, Fred Kemper, who deals in real estate. Station CJOH said the Trudeau's three sons, Justin, 12, Sasha, 10, and Michel, 8, attended the ceremony. The Trudeau's divorce was completed April 2 after a separation of almost seven years. The couple married in 1971.

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